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6.30 P.M.				
6th Sept	EGYPT	7912	INDIA	7911
2nd Oct.	ARCADIA	8603		
10th "	ARABIA	7903		
17th "	ARCADIA	8603	VICTORIA	6522
24th "	PERSIA	7951		
31st "	SALSETTE	6009	BRITANNIA	6535
7th Nov	MARMORA	11563		
14th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	9631
21st "	MACEDONIA	10512		
28th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7913
5th Dec	EGYPT	7912		

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2nd Mch.	CALEDONIA	7858		
9th "	MOULTAN	9631		
16th "	ARCADIA	7912		
23rd "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7913
30th "	ARABIA	7903		
6th Apl.	CALEDONIA	10512		
13th "	PERSIA	7951		
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
27th "	MOREA	11000		
1st May	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9508
8th "	CALEDONIA	7858		
15th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
22nd "	EGYPT	7912		

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SYDNEY	4,118	Henric	29th Oct. "
COMANIM	4,163	Mogean	26th Nov. "
NEVA	5,598	Schmitz	24th Dec "
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Verron	21st Jan. 1909
YARRA	4,143	Sellier	18th Feb. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	3,378	Barillon	18th Mar. "
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AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Verron	6th Nov. "

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HOKOP MARU	J. Hands	28th Sept	3rd Oct
TENYO MARU	B. Kon	10th Oct	21st Oct.
NAGASAKI MARU	A. Mosker	22nd Oct	3rd Nov.
SUYOMI MARU	M. Winckler	4th Nov	17th Nov.
KINSHIU MARU	K. Saito	17th Nov	29th Nov.
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DWARKA	1,693	Thur. 1st Oct.	9 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LHASA	2,171	Fri. 25th Sept.	6 a.m.	(direct).

*Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

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24th September, 1908.

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DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
AFRICA	4,598	P. Badessich	1st October 1908
KORNEUBURG	6,301	A. Forest	1st Nov. 1908
BOHEMIA	4382	M. Dabovich	16th Nov. 1908
AFRICA	4,598	P. Badessich	1st Dec. 1908

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CHINA	5999	G. Bergullan,	24th Sept. 1908.

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SCINDIA	Wm. Kelso	3,106	11th Oct "
CASTALIA		6,388	24th " "
RHYNDA	J. Haig	6,500	11th Nov "
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5091	27th " "
OLYMPIA	G.P. Osborne R.N.R.	8154	11th Dec "
CIRCASSIA	A. Tait	6716	27th " "
SCINDIA	Wm Kelso	3106	12th Jan 09
CASTALIA		6388	27th " "
BARITANNIA	R. J. Garrick	3069	8th Feb "

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EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1907

ISSUED FOR	£2,000,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£12,000,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE	£29,493,800

ASK FOR THE 1906 PROSPECTUS containing the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.
BINNY & Co., Ltd.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

REDUCED RATES.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

RESULTS FOR 1907.

New Policies issued (net)	6,360 for £s. 1,979,720
New Premiums (1907)	„ 90,402
Annual Income	„ 1,465,950
Assets	„ 9,828,366

CALL FOR 1908 PROSPECTUS.

WORLD WIDE POLICIES.

Indian Lives at European Rates.

Assurances with or without Medical Examination
Old Age Pensions, Children's Endowments, &c., &c.
Apply:—

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CHIEF AGENTS FOR India, Burma and Ceylon,
BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

MRS. JAMES LEASK (formerly of Bombay) having REMOVED from Edinburgh to "Elmswood," 82, Crystal Palace Park Road, Sydenham, London, S. E., will be glad to TAKE ENTIRE CHARGE of and Superintend the Education of CHILDREN whose parents are in India and abroad. For Particulars apply Bombay Gazette Office.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£ 800,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 650,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7 BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Newera-Eliya.
Bombay.	Tuticorin.	Camp Aden.
Madras.	Chittagong.	Steamer Point-Aden.
Karachi.	Rangoon.	Zanzibar.
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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

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HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY. *Manager.*

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ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP	Y. 24,000,000
RESERVED FUNDS	„ 15,250,000

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Aniwa-Hoten	Liaoyang	Peking
Changchung	Lyoo	San Francisco
Chefoo	Mangtsze (Mukden)	Shanghai
Dairen (Dalny)	Nagasaki	Tientsing
Hankow	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Hongkong	Osaka	
Kobe	Ryojun (Port Arthur)	
London		

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The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

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CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Corporation will be CLOSED from MONDAY, 28th September until WEDNESDAY, 30th September, 1908, both days inclusive.

For The Bombay Burmah Trading Corp., Ltd.
WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Managers.
BOMBAY, 23RD SEPTEMBER, 1908.

THE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, LIMITED.

NOTICE OF MEETING.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Corporation, No. 4, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY the 14th day of October, 1908, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), when the Resolutions passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company, held on 23rd September 1908, will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions.

RESOLUTIONS.

1. That each of the existing whole shares in the Corporation of Rs. 2,500 each save and except the shares, one hundred in number, which stand in the register of Shareholders of the Corporation in the name of William Wallace be divided into twenty fully paid up shares of Rs. 125 each.

2. That each of the existing quarter shares in the Corporation of Rs. 625 each be divided into five fully paid up shares of Rs. 125 each.

3. That the existing certificates of all existing whole and quarter shares save and except the certificates for the shares, one hundred in number, of Rs. 2,500 each, standing in the name of William Wallace be called in by the Directors on the 1st March 1909 and be cancelled and that in lieu thereof and in exchange therefor fresh certificates be issued by the Directors as follows, that is to say, that a fresh certificate or fresh certificates for twenty shares of Rs. 125 each fully paid up be issued in lieu of and in exchange for each certificate of one whole share of Rs. 2,500 to the holder of such last mentioned certificate whose name appears in the register of shareholders of the Corporation as the owner of the shares comprised in such certificate and that a fresh certificate or fresh certificates for five shares of Rs. 125 each fully paid up be issued in lieu of and in exchange for each certificate of one quarter share of Rs. 625 to the holder of such last mentioned certificate whose name appears in the register of shareholders of the Corporation as the owner of the shares comprised in such certificate.

4. That Article XXII. of the Articles of Association of the Corporation be and the same is hereby repealed and that the following Article be and the same is hereby substituted for the Article so repealed namely :—

"XXII. Upon the registration of every transfer of any share or shares a fee of annas four per share shall be payable to the company by the transferee thereof."

5 That Article XXVII. of the Articles of Association of the Corporation be altered by striking out therefrom the words "and for every such entry a fee not exceeding one Rupee per share shall be paid by the transferee."

6 That Article LVIII. of the Articles of Association of the Corporation be and the same is hereby repealed and that the following Article be and the same is hereby substituted for the Article so repealed namely:

"LVIII. Every shareholder shall have one vote in respect of every share of Rs. 2,500 nominal value which he holds and one vote in respect of every number of shares which shall in the aggregate be equal in nominal "value of Rs. 2,500 which he holds".

7. That Article LXIX. of the Articles of Association of the Corporation be and the same is hereby repealed and that the following Article be and the same is hereby substituted therefor namely :—

"LXIX. The qualification of a Director shall be the holding in his own right of at least 50 shares of Rs. 125 each nominal value in the Corporation."

By Order of the Board of Directors,
WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Managers.
Dated this 23rd day of September, 1908.

POONA EIGHTH EXTRA MEETING.

WEDNESDAY, 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1908.

OWNERS are reminded that ENTRY CLOSES at 6 P.M., on THURSDAY, 24th September 1908.

J. E. HUGHES,
Ag. Secretary,
WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.
POONA, 19TH SEPTEMBER, 1908.

WANTED ATTENTION that Diabetes of any stage with all its concomitant evils is warranted to be cured positively by "Idria"—a God-send to the hopeless sufferers. Ours is the ideal cure. We solicit any case, however obstinate. A week's trial to convince most hopeful results. Numerous brilliant cures. Try this when others have failed. Rs. 4 per phial. MANAGER, BRITISH INDIAN PHARMACY, Ranaghat, Bengal.

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They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
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They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel, Rs. 5-8. Gold, Rs. 25.

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HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture.

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HIPPODROME,
ESPLANADE.
Sole Proprietor: MAURICE E. BANDMANN
7 NIGHTS ONLY 7
Commencing SATURDAY, SEPT. 26TH
MAURICE E. BANDMANN PRESENTS
THE BANDMANN COMEDY CO.
22 New London Artists Direct from London, including MISS FLORENCE HAMER.
Sat., Sept. 26.—The present rage of London. W. Somerset Maugham's excellent comedy,
"LADY FREDERICK."
Mon., Sept. 28.—J. M. Barrie's Brilliant Masterpiece, the Celebrated Scotch comedy,
"THE LITTLE MINISTER."
Tues., Sept. 29.—The screamingly funny farcical comedy,
"MRS. WIGGS OF THE CABBAGE PATCH."
Wed., Sept. 30.—Weedon Grossmith's exceedingly funny farcical comedy,
THE LADY OF OSTEND.
Thurs. Oct. 1.—W. G. Wills' celebrated play,
"A ROYAL DIVORCE."
Fri., Oct. 2.—Marie Tempest's latest London triumph,
"MRS. DOT."
To conclude, or during the performance, each evening with MISS BLANCHE VAUDON in one of her National or classical dances, including the present rage of London,
THE VISION OF SALOME.
Prices, Rs. 5, 3, 1. Stage Boxes, Rs. 50.
Doors Open at 8-30. Commence at 9-30
Plan now Open at Messrs. ROSE & Co.

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WILL BE HELD AT THE
Y. M. C. A. HALL,
WODEHOUSE ROAD, BOMBAY,
ON SATURDAY, SEPT. 26.
FANCY WORK, BRANPIE, ETC., TEA & REFRESHMENTS.
MUSICAL PROGRAMME.
(Arranged by MRS. D. B. BINNING.)
Open from 4-30 to 7-30. Entrance, As. 2.
Proceeds in aid of the Girls' Friendly Society.

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Huntly Blend,
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When you ask for
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SEE THAT IT IS IN A
Square Bottle and bears the Old Lamp Trade Mark.

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Our Specialities are the following :—
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Try a bottle of each and you will ask for no other.
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"CLAN MACKENZIE"
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Clan Mackenzie—per doz. qts., Rs. 33; per bottle, Rs. 2-12-0. (OLD SCOTCH).
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A French Remedy for all Irregularities.
Successful Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, for they are the first step of any irregularity of the System & remedy the most obstinate ones. Those who have never used them should do so immediately. To all Chemists and Stores, or from the sole Depot, Pharm. Chemiste, POITIERS (FRANCE).

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COMPANY, LD.
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ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE.
Showing the Annual Premium payable for various kinds of Policies,
WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Assurances of Rs. 1000 payable at death. Premiums Limited to Whole Life Premiums.	10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1000 Payable at Death or at the end of 15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	Age next Birthday.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	45 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
25	24 3	52 9	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
30	27 4	56 12	43 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	3 11	30
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	...	71 11	56 13	...	45

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The best BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER of the System
WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA.
Ltd. since 1829. SARSAPARILLA
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF HUMAN BLOOD
THE SAFEST AND BEST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, &c.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.
Be sure you get N.B. the signature of the Proprietor and Trade Mark, thus WILKINSON'S Thomas Wilkinson are upon every GENUINE bottle.
To avoid impositions the Public are respectfully asked to notice this. (Any imitation is a felony.)
Fortify the System against Disease with PURE BLOOD.
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA CLEANSES THE BLOOD OF ALL DANGEROUS HUMOURS.
Has over 75 Years' World-Wide Reputation.
Sold by all Chemists and Dealers in Medicines.
AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited. KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

LET your choice of a TYPEWRITER be in favour of a VISIBLE WRITER, a good Manifolder and one which will not easily get out of order.
The
OLIVER
Typewriter
MUST be the Machine of your choice. ITS VISIBLE WRITING Feature, great manifolding Power and Reliability have made it the SUCCESS that it is.
THERE can be no doubt about it.
SOLE AGENTS.
W. H. THORNS & Co.,
13-15, HORNBY ROW BOMBAY.

JARRAHWOOD.
JARRAH Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to
MESSRS. MILLARS' KARRI JARRAH Coy. (1902) Ld.,
Victoria House, Victoria Road, Mazagon.
Telephone No. 838.

A SAFE REMEDY FOR ALL
SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.
If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has 40 years' reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.
Clarke's Blood Mixture
IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.
It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For

SCROFULA, SCURVY, ECZEMA BLOOD POISON, ULCERS, SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	BAD LEGS, BLOTCHES, SPOTS BLACKHEADS PIMPLES, AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

it is a safe and Permanent Remedy.
It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.
NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.
Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.
TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL I TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.
Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes:—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit, until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'"—June 15, 1903.
IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—"We have seen hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor* the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say: "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."
Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.
ASK FOR
CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE
and beware of worthless imitations and substitute

SAVARESSE'S
SANDAL
CAPSULES
Efficacious bacilles absolutely pure English Oil. Not made of gelatine. Full directions. All Chemists.
British Govt. SAVARESSE'S

FRESH STOCK ARRIVED.
Our Goods Challenge Competition.
CARRIAGE RUBBER TYRES
are guaranteed to be without blemish.
Our "A 1" and "ELEPHANT" Brands of TYRES are SPECIALITIES.
DUNLOP'S—The World's Best MOTOR TYRES and TUBES of every description in stock.
For prices, etc., apply to
GOVINDJEE MADHOWJEE & Co.,
6, HUMMUM STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

It is so nice to do the necessary Toilet with
KAVIRAJ N. N. SEN'S
KESHRANJAN.

BALDNESS CAN BE CURED.
Marvelous as it may seem after centuries of failure, a cure for Baldness has at last been found. After full 18 years of almost ceaseless research and experiment in my laboratory KESHRANJAN OIL has been prepared possessing this sovereign power. In many cases where many other remedies have failed and were unable to check the rapid progress of Baldness, this wonderful hair-tonic has conclusively proved its curative power.
Re. 1-0 per bottle. Post-free, Re. 1-5.
PRAMEHABINDU—cures Calculus, incontinence of urine, muco-purulent discharges, irritability of the bladder with discharge of blood, retention of urine, Spasmodic stricture, gleet and nervous debility. Price per phial with a box of pills, Re. 1-8; Packing and Postage, As. 7.
The efficacy of our medicines is universally allowed. Our Medicated Oils, Ghees, Boluses, Musk, Makardhwaja, and other Ayurvedic Remedies, prepared and kept by us, are admitted as the best and the cheapest in the world.
Illustrated catalogues, containing fuller accounts of diseases and medicines, are transmitted free on application.
PRESCRIPTIONS with or without Medicines are sent to every part of India, Burma, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Cape and the British Isles, on receipt of concise conditions of disease.
KAVIRAJ NAGENDRA NATH SEN,
Member of the Chemical Society, Paris; Society of Chemical Industry, London; Surgical Aid Society, London, &c., &c.
Nos. 18-1 & 19, Lower Chitpur Road, Calcutta.

Try the Effect of a little
'Paisley Flour'
(TRADE MARK)
mixed with the ordinary flour in your suet puddings. A surprising improvement! They will always be light and digestible—especially if steamed instead of boiled. Steaming gives the "Paisley Flour" a better chance, and is the shorter method as well.
"Paisley Flour" is Brown and Poleson's raising powder.

OLD ISSUES of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," of the "WEEKLY BUDGET," and of the "OVERLAND SUMMARY," when available, are supplied at special prices, which vary, according to issue of time, between As. 1 and Re. 1 and higher.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Two Annas per line. Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Three Annas per line. Minimum Charge Re. 1.

WANTED.
A SCIENCE GRADUATE. Pay Rs. 70. Post non-pensionable. Also a DRILL INSTRUCTOR, well up in English and Hindi. Pay Rs. 15. Post non-pensionable. Apply to—
THE HEADMASTER,
Residency School, Indore.

DHARSEY AMERCHUND,
(BROKER),
IS PREPARED to negotiate for either the PURCHASE or SALE of MINES. Intending Purchasers or Sellers would do well to apply to the above, at No. 181, Old Modikhana, Fort, or Share Bazaar, Bombay.

FOR SALE.
2ND HAND almost new RUBBER TYRE ENGLISH VICTORIA, LANDEAU, VISAVIS and BROUGHAM, brand-new for sale.
Apply to
S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co.,
18 Bank Street,
Fort.

MEN,—Lord K—— says "I have used many SAFETY RAZORS but none have given the satisfaction and feeling of a perfect shave as the "Gem Junior."
"The Gem Junior" Safety Razor Outfit, with seven Razor steel blades, complete in case, Rs. 5-0-0 V. P.P. MONEY REFUNDED if not satisfactory. GEM JUNIOR CO., Box 261, Bombay.

LEUCODERMA SPECIFIC.
THIS IS A NEW INVENTION IN THE world of medicine. It cures with wonderful efficacy Leucoderma (white lepra), Lepra Vulgaris, and all other white spots situated on any part of the human frame. Re. 1 for internal and external use.—A. WHITE & Co., Chemists, 6 Toollygunge Calcutta.

DYNAMOS, MOTORS, ELECTRIC FANS, INCANDESCENT AND ARC LAMPS.
Complete Assortments of Simple Enamelled Conduits and Fittings,
Always on hand ready for immediate Delivery.
ELECTRICAL WORK
of all kinds for
MILLS, FACTORIES, OFFICES, RESIDENTIAL QUARTERS,
Undertaken and fitted under Expert Supervision.
THE STANDARD ELECTRIC CO.
5, APOLLO STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

MASTER BUILDER.
The Sovereign Remedy of the present time is
AQUILA TONIC.
Rebuilds health, broken down through physical exertion, or mental over-work, or through other excesses.
Supplies the wanting salts, and infuses vitality into the Cebro-spinal, and Sympathetic systems. It is a marvellous Brain-Food. Per Bot. Rs. 3-8.
F. S. MADON & CO.,
176, SHAIKH MEMON ST. BOMBAY.

WREXHAM
LAGER BEER
ABSOLUTELY PURE AND WHOLESOME.
Sold by—
ARMY & NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LTD., CALCUTTA & BOMBAY.
MACDOWELL & CO., MADRAS.
H. J. PAPPE & CO., MILLERS STORES, COLOMBO.
And all leading Stores in India and Burmah.

THE
BOMBAY GAZETTE.
TOWN SUBSCRIBERS

	Subscription Rate.	Discount.
Yearly	Rs. 25 0	Rs. 50 0
Half-yearly	13 13	11 0
Quarterly	7 0	5 0
Monthly	3 0	2 0

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS

	Subscription Rate.	Discount.
Yearly	Rs. 27 0	Rs. 30 0
Half-yearly	20 0	16 0
Quarterly	10 10	8 0
Monthly	3 12	3 0

SINGLE COPY ... ... ONE ANNA.
The price for Back Numbers varies, according to issue of time between Annas 2 and Rs. 2, and higher for very old issues, if available.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.
For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Cards; Situations Wanted Servants, Horses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line	0-4

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee. Payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.
THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Re. 1 for six lines or less and Eight Annas for every additional line. Cash strictly in ADVANCE.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

	Rs. As. Per Inch.
First insertion	1 4 0
Second do.	1 0 0
Third do.	0 12 0
Fourth do.	0 8 0
Fifth and upwards	0 6 0
Minimum charge	0 12 0

In the Native Languages, double the above rates.
For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for a length of time, special contracts are made.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET.

	Town.	Post.
Yearly	Rs. 12	Rs. 18
Half-yearly	7	9
Quarterly	4	5

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

DELIGHTFUL AUSTRIAN BEER

REGINA PILSENER BRAND.

From the famous SENOSETSCH BREWERY, near TRIESTE, a High Class Light Beer, free from Injurious Ingredients, Healthy and Very Pleasant to the Taste.

Sole Agent for India, Burma and Ceylon, **R. DITMAR,** Bombay.

Also obtainable locally from D. C. OOMRIGAR & Co.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Dumra 762 tons, Captain A. J. Cole, will sail to-day for Persian Gulf, etc., with a general cargo and Major Thomas, Miss Scardefiels, 12 natives and 200 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Quilon, 4,941 tons, Captain J. Anderson, sailed yesterday for Sourabaya with ballast.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Lhasa, 950 tons Captain H. McDiarmid, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi etc., with a general cargo and 564 deck passengers.

THE steamer Abbotsford. 2,351 tons Captain W. Scroggie will sail to-day for Calcutta with ballast.

THE steamer Terrier, 1,007 tons Capiain H. Berg sailed yesterday for Bangkok etc., with a general cargo.

THE Anchor Line steamer Circassia 4,315 tons Captain A. Tait, will sail to-day for Liverpool and Marseilles, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co's steamer China, 3,868 tons Captain G. Rerguglean will sail to-day for Kobe, etc., with a general cargo and passengers.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Tuesday 22nd September should be regarded as a full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD.

R I M S Palinurus...Comdr C S Hickman ...Surney St
R I M S Elphinstone...Lt E Stocken.....R I Marine

In the Stream.

R I M S DufferinComdr Berry.10-10..Africa.R I Marine
R I M S Northbrook..Lt. E. W. Huddleston...R I Marine
R I M S Investigator...Comdr...Beauchamp...Survey St

FOREIGN NAVY.

Seeadler.....Capt.....Meurer .....German Cruiser

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Sept. 23.

Bahadur .....2936 Cubbin .....T Morrison & Co
Zemberi.....2415 Baker.....W & A G & Co
Brand .....1519 Evenson ...W & A Graham & Co
Bullimba .....1607 Chappell ...Bersian G...M M & Co
Clematis .....2329 Davies ...James Mackintoss & Co
Firooze .....2005 Watson.....Bo & P S N Co
Garsoube .....2297 Storey .....W & A G & Co
Inchbonva.....2572 Nicholas.....T Morrison & Co
Kt. Errant ...4778 Kindall .....K N & Co
Kitley Bank ...2092 Kerr .....W & A G & Co
Kt. Templar ...460 Billett .....W & A G & Co
Kirklee.....2275 Watson .....W & A Graham & Co
Lady Gordon. 316 Butler .....M M & Co
Nizam.....2041 Toms .....Turner Morrison & Co
Oceana .....3507 Shanghai .....27-10 P & O S N Co
Strathfillan.....2816 Hilton .....W & A Graham & Co
Shahaim ...1918 Davison M'tius Shah S N Co of India
Shah Ameer...1921 Ledbertter ...Shah S N Co of India
Singapore ...2736 Taylor .....K Nixon & Co
Shah Nasir ...2555 Revill .....Shah S N Co of India
Shah Najam...2751 Foster .....Shah S N Co
Shah Nawaz...2523 Baldwin...Shah .....Shah S N Co
Schoufels...3610 Schroneider.....W & A Graham & Co
Strathspy .....2852 Osborn.....W & A G & Co
Vadala.....2164 Fenvre.....M M & Co
Wearmouth ...2339 Catto .....Bombay Co
Wearbeck.....2164 Eenvre .....W & A G & Co
Wareonga..... 1602 Banber .....M M & Co
Kinta ..... 146 Mahomed..... .....Shah S N Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Sept. 23

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Clan Sinclair	3280	Oliver	.....	N F F	Muir & Co
C&R W Hall	3203	Leary	K'chi	26-9	K N & Co
D&E Calna	3963	MacCaiblam	Antwerp	7-10	M M & Co
F Ahmadi	1640	Hughes	Jeddah	5-10	B & P S N Co
G Islami	1603	Newly	Jeddah	26-9	Bo & P S N Co
H Mozaffari	4387	Molony	Jeddah	1-10	B & P S NCo
N City of Agra	3096	Buck	L'pool	26-9	K N & Co
O Moshtari	1110	Gore	Busreh	28-9	Bo & P S N Co
P Umsinga	1869	Robertson	M'borough	3-10	W&A G& Co

Offside G

Naderi	1160	Gray	Busreh	4-10	B & P S N Co

H W P D

Bahadari	829	Fakeera	Repairing Bo	S N Co	Ld
Kaveri	553	Mohmed	B'nagar	26-9	B S N Co
Puri	648	Eakeer	N F	B S N Co	
Satranji	547	Hoosein	Mangalore	25-9	Bo S NCo

M W D D

Berbera	2791	Peckham	A'werp	3-10	M M & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Majidi	1857	Coates		N F B & P S N Co	
2 Circassia	4315	Tart	L'pool	24-9	W & A G & Co
3 St. Michail	2419	Parsell	Hull	7-10	K N & Co
5 Martin	2433	Archer	Genoa	26-9	T Morrison & Co
7 Africa	2565	Badessich	Trieste	1-10	A L S NCo
8 China	3855	Bergughan	Kobe	24-9	A Lloyd's SN Co
9 Assaye	4395	Daniel	Shanghai	29-9	P & O Co
10 & 11 Delhi	4383	Andrews	S'ghai	26-10	P & OCo
12 Egypt	4178	Summers	London	26-9	P & O Co
15 Kageshima Maru	3372	Arakawa	Kobe	25-9	N Y K
16 Alavi	3324	Hill	Jeddah	10-10	B & P S N Co

H W V D

Lhasa	950	McDiarmid	K'chi	25-9	M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
23	Lhasa s	McDiarmid...	Karachi, Sept 21
	Marienfels s	.....	Antwerp, &c

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
23	Rabenfels s	Probst	Hamburg, &c
	Orsolo s	Zennaro	Calcutta, &c
	Terrier s	Berg	Bangkok, &c
	Quelos s	Anderson	Sourabaya

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday :—

Steamer Abbotsford, Scroggie, for Calcutta.
" Circassia, Tait, for Liverpool, &c,
" China, Berguglean, for Kobe, &c.
" Dumra, Cole, for Persian Gulf, &c.

The steamer Vadala, for Calcutta, &c., began to load yesterday.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY].

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Lamont, arrived at ... from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta on the morning of the 19th instant

The City Line steamer City of Corinth, left Liverpool for Calcutta on the evening of the 20th instant.

The P and O S N Co's steamer Caledonia, arrived at Suez from Bombay on the afternoon of the 21st instant.

The German East Africa Line steamer Kaiser, arrived at Mombasa from Bombay on the 22nd instant.

DAILY EXPORTS—SEPT. 23.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Circassia s—18,088 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Brothers ; 9 bales wool, M Balia; 2,100 cwts myrabollams, W Bechor; 20 bales wool, J Kara ; 100 bales hemp, Ebjee Oomersey.

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—8 bales skins, B Esmail; 2 bales carpets, S J Tellery; 2 bales carpets, G P Stavrides and Co; 5 bales hides, H R H Oosman; 7 bales hides, W and A Graham and Co; 12 bales hides, Ewart Latham and Co; 12 bales hides, Kahn and Kahn; 15 cwts ganja, M Jafferbhoy.

FOR ANTWERP.

Berbera s—2,000 cwts castorseed, David Sassoon and Co; 4,998 cwts poppyseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 1,214 bales cotton, 1,000 cwts castorseed, 16,260 cwts mowraseed, 9,000 cwts rapeseed, and 1,240 cwts poppyseed, Ralli Brothers; 4,000 cwts mowraseed, 1,000 cwts gingelly seed, Louis Dreyfus and Co; 1,000 cwts gingellyseed, Shaw Wallace and Co; 55 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co; 4,000 cwts mowraseed, A Blasheck and Co.

St Michael s—50 bales cottonfly, N Damjee; 150 bales cotton, 590 bales cotton waste, 30 bales cottonfly W Wolf and Sons; 50 bales cotton waste, Hariram Bhimjee and Co.

Culna s—4,760 cwts castorseed, 1,740 cwts mowraseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HAMBURG.

Umsinga s—275 bales cotton, P Vishram and Co; 2,001 cwts poppyseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Circassia s—4,000 cwts mowraseed, 143 cwts castorseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Martin s—2,000 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Bros ; 30 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons ; 100 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR TRIESTE.

Africa s—72 bales twist, Schroder Smith and Co ; 250 cwts olibanum, G Sojpal.

FOR VENICE.

Africa s —4,000 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

Assayee s—23 cases opium, Bombay Persia S N Co ; 700 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Assaye s—300 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co.
Kagoshima Maru s—115 bales twist C Bhawanidas.

FOR KOBE.

Kagoshima Maru s—700 bales cotton, Sassoon J David and Co ; 100 bales cotton, H N Madraswalla and Co ; 500 bales cotton, R D Master and Co ; 200 bales cotton D D Currance and Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Kagoshima Maru s—100 bales cotton, H N Madraswalla and Co : 300 bales cotton. The Japan C Trading Co.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 24th September.

1. There will be a parade for all Members at the Riding School at 6 p.m. this evening.
Dress—Plain clothes, Hunting Saddles.
2. It is notified for information that Swords and Equipment are now ready for issue, member are requested to draw them between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m.

H. E. E. PROCTER, Lieut.
Offg. Commandant B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, 24th September.

472. PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

The Annual Distribution of Prizes of the Corps will take place at the Town Hall, on Friday, the 25th instant, at 9-30 p. m. and will be followed by a Dance.
Dress—Members must either wear Mess Dress or Khaki.

R. W. R. PENNINGTON, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. A.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect
Via Turkey Perfect	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p. m. of the 23rd September 1908.
(Difference in Longitude allowed for,)

Via	Latest Dates.			Time Occupied in Transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey ...	22	5	40 p.m.	13	19
Teheran ...	23	1	10 p.m.	1	19
Suez	23	2	15 p.m.	...	44

NOTICES.

Cable Djedda Sowakim interrupted (28-7-08).

FLORILINE:—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet tooth brush, produce a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Dept., 33 Farringdon Road, London ,England.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Rs 2 for six lines, or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BROWNRIGG—September 20, at Coimbatore, the wife of the Reverend Ernest G. Brownrigg, of a daughter.

GLENNIE—September 15, at Hattialli, Dibrugarh the wife of C. W. Glennie, of a daughter,

DEATHS.

FLANAGAN—September 18, in the Civil Hospital, Secunderabad, of enteric fever, Robbie Flanagan, aged 20 years.

PEACOCK—September 15, at Koksir, Lahul, Major F. M. Peacock, (retired), late of the Prince Albert's (Somersetshire) Light Infantry.

Mr. T. BINKS
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 28m. Sun sets, 6h. 34m. High water, 11-0m., 11-7a. Low water, 4-22m., 4-59a.
Bombay Art Society, adjourned annual general meeting, Port Trust Offices, 5-45 p. m.
Bombay Natural History Society, 6 p. m.
Rovers Tournament—East Lancs. vs. R. Scots Drawn game to be re-played, Cooperage, 5-40 p.m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Sept. 25th, New Moon, 8h.29-4m. p.m. ; Sept. 22nd, in Apogee 5h. a.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Friday, September 25.—B. V. A., annual Prize distribution, Town Hall, 9-30 p. m. P. and O. steamer "Arabia," with English mails of 11th September, due to arrive at 6 a.m. Sun rises, 6h. 28m.; Sun sets, 6h. 33m. High water, 11-24m., 11-37a.; Low water, 4-56m., 5-25a.

Saturday, September 26.—Cricket, Bombay Gymkhana "A" Team vs. Islam. "B" Team vs. Fort and Proprietary School. Morarji Goculdas Spinning and Weaving Company, Tamarind Lane 4-40 p. m. Bandmann's Hippodrome, Bandmann Comedy Company, 9-30 p. m. Grand Promenade Concert, Massed bands, Cooperage, 9-30 p. m. Bazar, Y. M. C. A. Hall, 4-30 p.m. to 7-30 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 28m.; Sun sets, 6h. 33m. ; High water, 11-47m.; Low water, 5-29m., 5-51a.

Sunday, September 27.—15th Sunday after Trinity. Sun rises, 6h 29m.; Sun sets, 6h. 32m.; High water, 6-7m., 6-11a.; Low water, 6-1m., 6-17a.

Monday, September 28.—Arrival of Sir George Clarke, Victoria Terminus, 10-50 a.m. Public meeting to honour memory of the late Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., Town Hall, H. E. the Governor presiding, 6 p.m. Bandmann's Hippredrome, Bandmann Comedy Company, 9-30 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 29m.; Sun sets, 6h. 31m.; High water, 6-38m., 0-38a.; Low water, 6-32m., 6-43a.

Tuesday, September 29.—Special Convocation, Bombay University, for conferring degree of Doctor of Laws on the Hon. Mr. F. G. Selby by H. E. the Chancellor, 5-45 p. m. Bandmann's Hippodrome, Bandmann Comedy Co., 9-30 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 29m.; Sun sets, 6h. 30m.; High water, 1-10m., 1-7a.; Low water, 7-2m., 7-10a.

Wednesday, September 30.—Meeting of Bombay University Senate and Convocation for conferring degrees, 5-45 p.m. Volkart's United Press Company, 7 Marine Street, 3 p.m. Bandmann's Hippodrome: Bandmann Comedy Company, 9-30 p.m. Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p.m. Departure of Sir George Clarke, Victoria Terminus, 8-15 a.m. Gymkhana Mounted Sports. Sun rises, 6h. 29m.; Sun sets, 6h. 29m.; High water, 1-45m., 1-38a ; Low water, 7-32m., 7-40a.

Y. M. C.A., WODEHOUSE ROAD.—Address to men only to-night at 9-15 by Rev. M. B. Fuller in "Athletics and Social Purity." All men are cordially invited.

FIRE IN A MILL.—On Tuesday a fire was discovered in the mixing room of the David Mill, Carrol road. The fire was put out by the Mill appliances. The amount of damage done to the cotton is estimated at Rs. 15,000. The cause of the fire is not known. The cotton was fully covered by insurance.

THE BOMBAY LADIES' BRANCH OF THE NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION.—A lecture will be given by Mr. H. C. Macnee, M. C. P., on Egypt, with magic lantern illustrations to-day at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the residence of Dilshad Begum Nawab Mirza Comroodeen Villa, Khetwadi Main Road, kindly lent for the occasion. Purdah arrangements will be made.

CATHOLIC LIBRARY AND READING ROOM, CAVEL STREET.—Revd. Father Hegglin, S.J., will deliver a lecture in the Library Hall on Wednesday next, the 30th instant, at 7 p.m. The subject chosen for the occasion is "Sidis' attack on Bombay." The lecture is open to the public and seats can only be reserved by early application to the Honorary Secretary.

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.—A meeting of the members will be held this afternoon at the Society's Rooms at 6 Apollo Street at 6 p.m. when the following papers will be read:—(1.) The present epidemic of Malaria in the port of Bombay: a description of the Mosquito which is spreading the disease, with some suggested remedies, by Capt. Glen Liston, I. M. S.

BAND AT THE PAREL INSTITUTE.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel S. J. Sarjant, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. T. H. Maloy, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m. to-day :—

March .....Discieland .....C. Hains
Overture ...Konig Stephen .....Beethoven
Song .....Under the Bamboo Tree ...Cole
Selection ...Princess of Trebizonde.....Offenbach
Valse .....The Dancing Girl..... ..Coote
Summer Idyl .....Hiawatha..... .....Morel

THE B.S.P.C.A.—During the month of August last, four horses and four bullocks were sent to the Pinjrapole as being unfit for work, at the instance of the Agents of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, with the permission of the Presidency Magistrates and with the consent of the owners, while 18 horses and 106 bullocks were sent to the Bai Sakarbai Dinsha Petit Hospital for Animals at Parel for curative treatment. During the last month, 265 offenders were fined for cruelty to their animals, six cartmen were fined for overloading their carts and 23 offenders were warned and discharged by the Magistrates. In Cruelty cases prosecuted by the Agents at Bandra during the month of August last, 19 offenders were fined for cruelty to their animals. No cartmen were fined for overloading their carts and no offenders were warned and discharged by the Magistrate,

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

Mr. Manmohandas Ramji presided at the meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation held in the Municipal Council Hall yesterday afternoon.

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF MARKETS.

Consideration was given to the following letter from the Commissioner :—"I have the honour to rorward for the information of the Standing Committee and Corporation a copy of an application, dated 17th August 1908, from Mr. Dougles Bennett, Superintendent of Markets. Mr. Bennett asks that in view of his past services and the improbability of his being able to serve long enough to earn a good service pension his personal allowance may be treated as part of his pay with retrospective effect. I consider that Mr. Bennett is entitled to consideration at the hands of the Corporation and beg to recommend that the pay and the personal allowance of the Superintendent of Markets be treated as consolidated pay until the retirement of Mr. Bennett and be fixed at Rs. 700 per month with effect from the commencement of the present financial year, the former scale of pay Rs. 400-25-600 being reverted to when a substantive vacancy occurs in the tenure of the appointment. I have the honour to request the sanction of the Standing Committee and the Corporation to the proposal."

The Superintendent of Markets in his application stated :—"I have the honour to solicit the favour of your attention to the following facts in view of the time approaching for my retirement which in the ordinary course cannot be delayed now for more than two or three years. I have put in over 25 years' service, and during the whole of that time have availed myself only of occasional privilege leave. When in 1896 I desired to avail myself of eighteen months' furlough the outbreak of plague interfered with my leave and the then Municipal Commissioner, Mr. Snow, expressly desired me to stay at my post in view of the difficulty that might otherwise have been encountered in keeping the markets open. Riots and famines in succeeding years again interfered with my furlough until I have passed the age of 55 when the rules debarred me from taking the leave I have earned. I have been Superintendent of Markets for over 15 years which have been full of anxiety owing to famine, plague, riots, and lastly political unrest, and there have also been strikes. Through all these difficulties the markets have not been closed for a single day, nor have they been in any way disturbed. I trust I may mention particularly that during the Joolai Riots of 1898 the butchers were kept at work, and that during the recent riots the Markets by my exertions continued open as usual. Deprived of my furlough, beset with anxieties for the food supply of Bombay, I trust I may be permitted to lay claim to be deserving of special consideration at the hands of the Municipal Commissioner. It is very improbable that I shall be in a position to qualify for a good service pension as that would entail another five years uninterrupted service, and I accordingly ask that if it be in the power of the Standing Committee they may be pleased to consolidate my personal allowance with my pay from the 1st April 1905 and permit me to contribute to pension thereon with retrospective effect. I should be grateful for any such concession, and it would indicate an appreciation of my service of which I should be very sensible, and would enable me to retire on pension at an earlier date than I can hope for under existing conditions."

It was resolved to forward the letter to the Corporation with the recommendation to sanction the proposal.

STABLES IN ROPA LANE.

Read:—Letter to the President, dated the 1st June 1908, from Mr. Pestonji K. Kotval, Pleader, High Court, on behalf of his clients, Mr. Noshirwanji Dorabji Mithaiwalla and others, owners and occupiers of premises in Ropa Gully, stating that his clients submitted a petition on the 31st October last, objecting to the construction of a stable on the site of a house which was demolished ; that in reply they were informed that no license would be granted for stabling horses intended for sale or hire and that if the premises were intended to be used as a veterinary establishment the Municipality was not entitled to object thereto ; that they were surprised, on reading an advertisement in the "Jami-Jamshed" of the 11th April last, for letting the stables for horses, &c., to find that something after all must have taken place behind the scenes to enable the owner to use the said stable for horses after he was twice justly refused the license for the purpose ; stating that as residential quarters are situated on three sides (viz., North South, and East) of the said stable, the inmates thereof would suffer in health.

The official explanation was as follows :—

Letter from the Commissioner, dated the 17th September, forwarding with reference to Standing Committee Resolution dated the 5th June, and Corporation Resolution dated the 15th June, copy of a letter to his address, dated the 3rd September, from the Executive Health Officer(as follows), and stating that, in the circumstances stated, the Municipality can take no action in the matter :—"I have the honour to state that the complaint refers to a Horse Stable No. 13, Ropa Lane, C. Ward. The stable has been recently constructed and is capable of accommodating 12 horses. The floor is paved and drained. At the time of inspection there were 8 (eight) horses stabled in it, and not 18 as mentioned by complainant's pleader. The powers possessed by this Department in relation to stables are found under Section 394, Sub-Section 1 Clause (c) of the Municipal Act, which reads : 'No person shall use any premises for any of the purposes herein below mentioned without or otherwise than in conformity with the terms of a license granted by the Commissioner in this behalf.'

Clause (c)—Keeping horses, cattle, or other four-footed animals for sale or for sale of the produce thereof.'

Although the stable complained of cannot be considered a private stable in the true sense of the word, yet, inasmuch as all the animals and carriages kept there belong to private individuals and are not kept for sale or hire, the provisions of the above quoted Section of the Municipal Act are not applicable in this instance.

Ropa Lane is a narrow, badly metalled, blind alley in which, besides residential houses, there are three other "private" stables of a similar nature to the one complained of. In many other parts of the City such "private" stables exist, and so long as they are constructed in accordance with the Sections of the Act, relating to buildings, and the Building Bye-laws, their erection cannot be prevented. From a sanitary point of view there is no doubt that it is extremely undesirable to have so many stables in a narrow alley like Ropa Lane, but as this Department has no power to determine the sites of such "private" stables, but as under the terms of the Municipal Act, no license is required for them, we are powerless to prohibit their erection, however much such course may appear desirable on sanitary grounds."

The correspondence was forwarded to the Corporation with the recommendation that the party be informed in terms of the official explanation.

ARRIVALS.

Per s. s. "Arabia," Sept. 25.

The P. and O. Company's mail steamer "Arabia" which is expected to arrive in Bombay on Friday, brings the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Rogers, Mr A
Vincent, Maj F L
Sievright, Mr F
Leach, Mr W
Gunn, Mr W
Simmons, Miss A
Durham, Capt A and Mrs
Mayes, Mr H B
Ventham, Rev J C Mrs and infant
Hall, Mr J Mrs and infant
Remington, Mr B
Bidwell, Mr R T H and Mrs
Forster, Mr J B and Mrs
Hood, Mr A and Mrs
Weston, Miss C
Burton, Maj R G and Mrs
Macartney, Miss K
Edwards, Rev J F and Mrs
Brown, Mrs R and infant
Marshall, Mr C R Mrs and infant
Beatson, Mr J Mrs and child
Forster, Capt G Mrs and 2 infants
Turner, Mr F S
Coggan, Mrs and infant
Du Val, Mrs G F T
Davies, Mr H
Morton, Dr J
Janis, Mr J and Mrs
Sowton, Col C and Mrs
Sowton, Miss A and 2 sons
Neilson, Miss L
Barcoah, Mr S
Stuart, Capt J M
Higginbottom, Miss A
Gawthorne, Mrs H E
Hewlett, Mrs M D
Gray, Mr A P
Smith, Mrs A G and infant
Erch, Mr C
James, Mr A W
Rawson, Mr W
Hepsey, Brig Mrs and 2 children
Counsell, 2 Misses
MacCarthy, Miss A M
Schoeffer, Mr R A
Mertans, Mr J F
Langborne, Mr H and Mrs
Bishop, Mrs H and 2 infants
MacWatter. Mr N C
Trovaskis, Mr H L
Robert's, Mr Jas
Witton, Mrs
Campbell, Miss
O'Byrne, Mrs H M
Crawford, Miss L
McOwat, Mrs
Williams, Miss M E
Barnett, Miss M
Currey, Mr R G and Mrs
Oliver, Mr L L and Mrs
Tyler, Mr R
Fuller. Mr W B
Dillon, Mr Jas

FROM MARSEILLES.

Bary, Mr R E
Bruce, Mr A F
Bradshaw, Maj Genl L J and Mrs
Greatwood. Capt W and Mrs
Robinson, Capt C W and Mrs
Knollys, Lt D S
The Bishop of Madras
Whitehead, Mrs W
Otway, Capt A L
Rudolf, Mr M S
Newburn, Mr S W R
Tracy, Miss J
Harokins, Maj G A
Ewing, Rev J C R and Mrs
Ewing, Miss Nancy
Ewing, Master, Rhee
Scott, Mr H N B and Mrs
Mortimer. Mr A C L
Stuart, Capt W D V
Wilson, Comdr M
Douglas, Maj A P and Mrs
Heod, Maj E F
Mathias, Mr A C
O'Dougbne, Mr F and Mrs
Crocker, Maj H L and Mrs
Glen, Mr A
Reynolds, Mr J R
Husbands, Mr J E
Dixon, Mr F A
Lomas, Mr C J E
Donaldson, Mr D W and Miss E
Chapman, Mr R G
Eccles, Mr P
Sabonadiere, Mrs A and child
Louge, Col F B and Mrs
Neilson, Lt J F
Gobb, Mr J W
Morobray, Mr L C
Lewis, Mr R S
Webber. Lt H A
Dobson, Mr B H and Miss D de B
Olphert, Mr H E
Sutherland, Maj D W
Thomson, Mr and Mrs
Templar, Col H
Nosake, Capt A S
Cartwright, Col C M
Malden, Maj J
Rennison, Mrs A J and infant
Thomas, Mr A C
Hilton, Mr W P
Stewart, Mrs T P
Engledene, Mrs D F
Knox, Mr C
Glark, Mr W H and infant
Cooper, Mr A and Mrs
Nicholson, Capt T M C
Colville, Capt J R and Mrs
Galloway, Mr F W
Chapman, Lt P C
Kerby, Lt W
Morris, Capt
Ogilvy, Mr W and Mrs
Darley, Capt W H
Toogood, Capt T
Lackett. Maj W J and Mrs
Kanga, Lt Col J E
Mobday, Col E
Rangborne, Capt
Butters, Mr R
Crocker, Miss A M
Madson, Maj C T
Ewan, Mr F W
Halford, Lt E S
Brodie, Miss
Paynter, Miss
Warburton, Mr G W
Slater, Mr J Saunders and Mrs
Leaky, Rev A E B
Hughes, Mr J B
Bell, Lt Col E H
Downing, Lt Col H J
Bagot, Mr C C
Forbes, Mr L
Shirdas, Dr S B
Mowlitt, Lt A
Moore, Mr T D
Withers, Mr G K
Sprot, Mrs
Ferguson, Mr R
Yule, Mr W R
Prior, Mr A W
Percival, Mr A P
Rudd, Mr W H
Haquet, Mr G E
Lohani, Mr H H E
Wadia, Mr C and Mrs
Lowden, Mr J
Wright, Mr T T
Couper, Lt Col E E
Baldwin, Maj L H
Sheppard, Miss
Medley, Mr L M
Monck-Mason Capt R
Porter, Miss E
Anderson, Mrs A F
Appleton, Capt H
Aldridge, Lt Col A R

FROM BRINDISI.

Engledne, Capt C
Gresvenor, Hon R
Harris, Mr L S
Woodhouse, Lt J D F

FROM PORT SAID.—Mullings, Mr C J.

FROM ADEN.—Brown, Mr R.

FOR KARACHI.

A adeh, Mr Saltanah
Bardell, Mr E and Mrs and child
David, Mrs L B
Evans, Mr
Gillespie, Mr James
Glass, Mr W
Henderson, Mr J J
Hadlo, Khan Mr
Jamieson. Dr R
Lucas, Mr A
Macleod, Capt J J
Money, Mr C A G
Ogilvie, Miss N S
Phillips, Mr
Stewart, Mrs A F
Sattersall, Mr G
Scratton, Mr W
Stewart, Capt H and Mrs and infant
Thomson, Capt A F R
Woodward, Lt R F
Wickham, Mr M
Sowell, Mr A J and infant

FOR CALCUTTA.—Anton, Mr J

FOR RANGOON.

Clark, Mr G V
Virlean, Mr C

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Baudman, Mr M E
Cooke, Mr C F
Deane, Miss L
Forsyth, Miss B
Forsyth, Miss C
Forsyth, Miss D
Geach, Mr S
Gordon, Mr D and Mrs
Hamor, Miss M
Harcourt, Miss J
Lowndes. Mr L
Lorsyth, Miss C
Lorsyth, Miss D
McLeod, Mr
Sidney, Mr T
Shrouth. Mr S
Shilton, Mr C C
Taylor, Mr J H
Vigore, Mr D and Mrs
Vane, Mr S
Vaudin, Mrs M
Vaughan, Miss H

FOR SYDNEY.—Macartney, Rev H B.

DEPARTURES.

Passengers per s.s. "Circassia" September 24.

The Anchor Line s. s. "Circassia" will sail from No. 2 Victoria Docks on the morning of the 24th inst. with following passengers. Medical inspection at 9-15 a. m sharp.

TO SUEZ :—Mr A V Birdseye Mr E Korschwitze.
TO MARSEILLES.—Capt H W Dumaresq
TO LONDON :—Lady Braddon, Miss Campbell, Capt A W Daldy, Mr T G Dempster, Mrs St G Jackson, child and infant, Mr J Miles, Mrs R G Robson and child, Mrs Seymour, nurse and infant.
TO LIVERPOOL :—Mrs Brown and Infant, Mrs V. Maquino, Mr F C P Swann, Mrs Swann and infant.

Passengers proceeding to China and Japan via intermediate ports per Austrian Lloyd's s.s. "China," to-day from the Victoria Dock No. 8. The medical inspection of the saloon passengers will take place at the Victoria Dock, No 8 at 8-30 a.m sharp. Dock passengers must be at the Port Health Disinfecting Station, Frere Road near Prince's Dock, with all their luggage and kit at 8 a.m. sharp :—
Mr H Ballantine, Mr and Mrs Crawford, M S, sister and child, Mr L Hoffmann, Mr Salzmann.

We may as well place on record this week another of those brief and bright sayings that crystallise the proper relations of man and wife. A female witness at Brentford declared the other day that a gentleman in the case "was using language to me that even my husband does not use." Since the death of him who was "more like a friend than a husband," there has been no such intimate searchlight upon our social conditions.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 23.

The cyclonic storm, which was in the South-East Bay yesterday, has moved in a South Westerly direction and is now, probably, near the Centre of the Bay. It has given rain in Lower Burma, but as it is causing Northerly winds in North-West India, no rain has fallen and skies are almost clear there, as well as in the rest of Northern India.

Nearly general rain has fallen in the Konkan Coast, the Southern half of Bombay, the Deccan, the East Coast from Masulipatam southwards and isolated falls have occurred in the rest of the Peninsula.

The principal rainfall amounts are Mergui and Tavoy, two inches ; Yamethin, three quarters ; Murmugao, two inches ; Karwar, Poona and Madura, one and a half inches ; Belgaum, one inch ; Sholapur half inch.

Humidity is in defect in the United Provinces and Central parts of the country; temperature is generally normal.

Forecast.—Nearly general rain is probable in Lower Burma and local rain in the Peninsula.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Espla-nade	Byculla	Fort	Colaba.
	In Cts	In Cts	In Cts	In Cts
Previously registered.....	72·37	68·93	69·02	52·18
Wednesday, 23rd September	0·32	0·35	0·33	0·22
Total.....	72·69	69·28	69·35	52·40
Up to same date last year...	92·17	97·00	98·05	99·46

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Appended in Wednesday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Bushire (22nd)	95·1	79·6	...	0·00
Jask	?	?	...	0·00
Muskat (22nd)	96·3	83·6	...	0·00
Multan	99·7	72·5	...	8·53
Rawalpindi	...	...	...	...
Lahore	95·2	69·2	...	30·40
Sirsa	99·3	69·6	...	21·04
Ambala	94·0	65·0	...	17·00
Delhi	96·2	75·2	...	37·60
Agra	96·0	72·5	...	32·89

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

RE-CONSTITUTION OF THE RAILWAY BOARD.

THE "MADRAS MAIL":—Elsewhere we publish the salient portion of the Resolution of the Government of India introducing the changes sanctioned by the Secretary of State in the constitution of the Railway Board. This was, it will be remembered, one of the subjects that came up for consideration of the Committee on Indian Railway Finance and Administration, the Report of which was issued in March last. The whole question or the constitution and work of the Railway Board was arraigned before that Committee. Details are given in the Report, and may briefly be summarised here. The constitution and work of the Railway Board was admitted to be defective owing mainly to its curious relations with the Government of India and the nature of the work cast on it, and this made its administration of the Railways in India, little, if any, better than it had been under the Public Works Department. The suggestions made for its reform before the Committee were as follows:—(I) That, the Chairman of the Board should be a member of the Governor-General's Council; (II) that the Secretary to the Railway Board should be appointed Secretary to the Government of India for Railway business and the channel for the communication of the orders of the Government to the Board, and (III) that the Chairman of the Railway Board should himself be "ex-officio" Secretary to the Government of India for Railways in order to be in close and constant association with the Government of India.

The Committee was unable to adopt any of these suggestions; but, while agreeing that the Chairman should be in the closest possible communication with the Government of India, it proposed that whenever it was necessary or desirable to bring a Railway case before the Member of the Commerce and Industry Department, he should have the right to do so in the way that seemed most suitable to him, and that he should have the right of access to the Governor-General at stated times and that he should attend the Council when required to do so by the Government of India. It was also suggested that no recommendations of the Railway Board should be overruled, nor any blame imputed to it, without the matter having previously been brought to the notice of the Governor-General; that the Government of India should not, unless under very exceptional circumstances, interfere with the independent exercise by the Railway Board of the powers delegated to it; also that the Board should have the right of communication direct with any Department of the Government of India. Finally, the Committee considered that the power and responsibility of the Board should be concentrated in one man and accordingly recommended that the constitution of the Board should be a President whose decisions on questions with which the Board was empowered by Government to deal should be absolute, the other two members being practically assistants and advisers of the President. In the event of their disagreeing with the President, they should be given the right to represent their views in writing to the Government of India. These suggestions, it will be seen, have been accepted "in toto" by the Secretary of State.

THE INTERNATIONAL RUBBER EXHIBITION.

"THE MADRAS MAIL".—The International Rubber Exhibition, which has been for some months now eagerly looked forward to by all interested in the rubber industry, as the first of its kind to be held in the United Kingdom, was opened last week at Olympia in London by Sir Henry Blake, to whose lot as Governor of Ceylon it fell two years ago to open the Rubber Exhibition held at Peradeniya in Ceylon. These are, we believe, the only purely Rubber Exhibitions the world has ever seen. The Peradeniya Show was the means of bringing to light much information of interest to rubber planters, as well of drawing producers and manufacturers more closely together; and the Exhibition at Olympia, being on a much grander and more pretentious scale, may be expected to do a great deal more to promote interests of the industry and compel public attention to the enormous advances made by both rubber producers and manufacturers in recent years. We learn from a special telegram to the "Times of Ceylon" that, besides the many fine exhibits of rubber in the various forms in which the manufacturer likes to receive it from the producer, the most important of which have been sent from Ceylon and the Malay States, and of hundreds of other things connected in one way or another with the industry fifty papers and addresses relating to rubber will be delivered and subsequently discussed. We also learn that the Committee has decided that the Conferences should be regarded as private; and that no reports are being taken except for the volume of official proceedings to be published after the revision of the lectures and speeches by the contributors.

Hope has been expressed among producers that this Exhibition would help in stimulating interest on the part of the public in the extended uses of rubber. In this connection two exhibits of flooring made of rubber sent by the Dunlop and Silvertown Manufacturing Company, respectively, are specially noteworthy, since many rubber planters believe that in the introduction of rubber floors and pavements lies their salvation from the many troubles which over-production brings in its train. Sir Henry Blake said that certain manufacturers had told him that with rubber selling at 2s. per lb. rubber flooring could be economically used; and he added that the the present high prices might check the consumption of rubber; but if it came into use for paving the whole tropical belt might grow rubber producing trees without danger of over-production. Among the uses for rubber mentioned in this connection are tiling for ships, churches, offices, and other buildings, and later on for streets. Regarding these possibilities, the "Times of Ceylon" says:—"If the price of rubber had remained low enough it would have been possible to have carried out some eminently useful experiments requiring a large quantity of rubber at a price. However, the time of permanent lower prices is not yet at hand, and, therefore, what planters must look for at present is good results from tests regarding improvement in the resiliency of young plantation rubber and information regarding manufacturers' requirements. By this means it will be possible to work much more closely to standards in the future." Special mention is made also in the Ceylon reports of the fact that among the visitors to the Exhibition on the opening day was a large number of foreigners, from which we may conclude that it is arousing interest in rubber producing countries without the British Empire; and it was stated some time ago and the list of exhibitors included no less than sixteen Governments. One especially interesting visitor, at any rate, is Mr. Henry C. Pearson, Editor of the "India Rubber World," of New York, who besides being himself one of the best authorities on the subject in the world, is taking with him a number of exhibits showing the vast strides made in the rubber industry in the United States, where more rubber is annually consumed at present than in any other country in the world. Mr. Pearson, moreover, will give a cinematograph exhibition daily showing every phase of the manufacture of rubber goods.

THE HEDJAZ RAILWAY.

The "INDIAN DAILY NEWS":—The opening of the Hedjaz Railway, of which thanks to the enterprise of the "Times," we have a full account, was marked by impressive scenes. After solemn prayers at the Prophet's Tomb, the members of the Imperial Mission proceeded to the station outside the town where the veteran Field Marshal Kiazim Pasha made a dignified acknowlegment of the services of the engineers and soldiers who had assisted in the building of the railway. The Egyptian Nationalist, Ali Kiamil, was among the subsequent speakers and saw in the celebration of the day a threefold triumph, the triumph of pilgrimage to Medina, of the railway, and of the birth of the new constitutional "regime." "The Prophet did not permit the railway to reach the Holy City before the Khalif had granted constitution to his people," a sentiment which evoked enthusiastic applause. There were more speeches conceived in appropriate high falutin, and then the chief of the Imperial Mission and the Chief Engineer "were carried shoulder high through the crowd and the scene became one of boundless enthusiasm." But the crowd had not yet done with the engineer, who was called upon to take a solemn oath that he would do all in his power to secure that the line should be completed to Mecca, which he did, where upon the crowd ovated him and and again carried him shoulder high. One would think the crowd had had a surfeit of "sensations," but just then a telegram from Yildiz announced the appointment of Field Marshal Kiazim Pasha as Governor-General of the Hedjaz, whereupon the old warrior became the recipient of the shoulder high compliment, which he warmly reciprocated. "Stretching out his right hand towards the Prophet's Tomb, he swore that he would do his utmost to complete the line to Mecca, to maintain and enforce respect for the constitution, and to stamp out injustice." Then the military bands struck up the Hamidieh March, and a day of great emotions concluded with an inspection of the electric installation at the Prophet's Tomb. Amid much that is bizarre in the ceremony of the opening of the railway, the reader will note the deep feeling aroused by the event. As the "Times" points out, railway trains at Medina and electric light works to illuminate the Mosque of Mahomet's Tomb are developments so startling as to require some readjustment of the imagination of onlookers. For that matter, so is the political revolution in Turkey itself. The association in the mind of Moslems of the double event of their political emancipation and opening up of Medina will have a far-reaching effect. Apropos of the above, it is interesting to note the progress of railway construction in Asiatic Turkey and Arabia. The Hedjaz Railway technically commences at Damascus and has been been completed as far as Medina. The extension to Mecca, about three hundred miles further South will not take long to complete. There is also the project to connect Mecca with Jeddah, on the Red Sea. On the main line, from Damascus to Medina, is Deras, from which a branch takes off to Haifa on the Mediterranean, and there is a project to connect this branch with Jerusalem. On the other side of Damascus is Rayak, which is connected by a short branch with Beirut, also on the Meditterranean Aleppo is the Northern terminus of the Damascus Railway, and when the Taurus Section of the Bagdad connection materialises, and the further extension to Bagdad and Basra is made, Contantinople will be brought into direct communication with Mecca and Jeddah, and Bagdad and Busra. That is to say, the Black Sea, the Red Sea, and the Persian Gulf, with the Mediterranean Sea thrown in between will be brought into close relation.

COTTON'S ENEMIES.

THE "ENGLISHMAN":—The cotton plant, like the tea plant, has many insect enemies, yet in spite of them all we continue to get our supplies of cotton raiment. Of course, the energies of our entomologists are being continuously directed to the study of the life-history and destructive habits of these pests, with a view to the discovery of effective means for their extermination. One of the most destructive, as well as one of the most offensive of these pests is the red cotton bug, which flourishes under the scientific name of Dysdercus cingulatus. Mr. Maxwell Lefroy has devoted an entire monograph to this pest, near relations, of which have been found as pests of cotton in the Southern States of America, the West Indies, Peru, Uganda, German East Africa, and Australia. The bug under reference has been reported as a cotton pest from every part of India, and looking at the coloured illustration of it, we seem to have met with it every where in India. Its presence is always recognized by an offensive odour—"defensive," Mr. Lefroy describes it. The pest does not confine itself to the cotton plant, but spreads itself out on several species of the cotton family, such as the "Bhindi" ("Abelmoschus esculentus"), and several species of Hibiscus; the Silk-Cotton tree, the common Indian gooseberry, or Tipari ("Physalis peruviana"), etc. It is more partial to "Bhindi" than to cotton, and when this plant is grown in the vicinity of cotton these pests flock to it. Thus, says Mr. Lefroy, it may be captured in thousands and destroyed. His remedies for its extermination "worked down to the simple method of collection by hand." It has two insect enemies, a Tachinid fly and the common Reduviid bug, and two bird enemies, the black-headed oriole and the common hawk cuckoo, but these do not make any appreciable impression in the reduction of the pest.

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TRIAL BY JURY.

The Dark Side of the System.

(Continued from yesterday's "Bombay Gazette.")

"Responsibility" I said, but the word is an empty sound as applied to a jury. There is no practical responsibility impending over them, however gross their misconduct may be. I am, aware that in legal theory a juryman might be fined for gross misconduct, such as spinning a tee-totum for the verdict—but nobody ever heard of a juryman being called to account since the days of Charles II., when it was decided to be unlawful to fine a jury for a perverse verdict. This is a wide departure from the practice of our ancestors, the same who invented this trial. They had provided a most formidable engine to terrify the weak or dishonest juror from departing from the line of his duty. "Attincta," says my lord Coke, "is a writ that lieth when a false verdict is given; for if the petty jury be attainted of a false oath, they are stained with perjury, and become infamous for ever; for the judgment of the common law in the attaint, importeth eight great and grievous punishments. 1. Quod amittant liberam legem in perpetuum; that is, he shall be so infamous as he shall never be received to be a witness or of any jury. 2. Quod terræ et tenementa in manus domini regis capiantur. 4. Quod uxores et liberi extra domus suas ejiccrentur. 5 Quod domus suæ prostrentur. 6. Quod arbores suæ extirpentur. 7. Quod prata suæ arentur. Et 8. Quod corpora sua carceri mancipentur. So odious is perjury in this case in the eye of the common law; and the severity of this punishment is to this end: ut "pœna" ad paucos, "metus" ad omnes perveniet, for there is misericordia puniens, and there is crudelitas parcens. And seeing all tryalls of real personall and mixt actions depend upon the oath of twelve men, prudent antiquity inflicted a strange and severe punishment upon them if they were attainted of perjury."

Really there is something quite refreshing in this passage. It has the genuine salt and savour of the olden time. It exhibits a true picture of the people who founded the jury system. This formidable contrivance for keeping jurors in order having been long obsolete and lately abolished, they may now do just as they please without fear of consequences or even of exposure, for it is their own fault if any body knows the secrets of the jury-box, or is able to fix a charge on any individual juror. If the judge were to pay no attention to the cause, he would expose himself before the counsel and the parties; if he were to exhibit any gross or unfair leaning to one side, he would be cried down by the newspapers; if he tossed up a shilling for his decision, he would be dismissed from his office; but all these things "may be done," "have been" done, are practised "at this day" by juries, with the most perfect impunity. "Such" is their responsibility and such it will continue while they are constituted, as at present.

4. The "unanimity" exacted from jurymen is one of the most obvious of all objections to our present system, and though it be the easiest to remove, no attempt to do so is made, such is the invincible force of custom. Yet one would suppose that the objections urged against it were much too plain and too weighty to be either gainsaid or resisted.

In the first place it has not even the sanction of antiquity. In the time of Ethelred, the law was that in a jury of twelve the verdict of eight should prevail, as Lambard shows in his Eirenarcha. And it appears from Bracton and Fleta, two of the most ancient of our law books, (a) that in the time of Henry III. when the jury could not agree, the practice was for the judge to order others to be added to them until twelve out of the entire number could be got to concur in a verdict. But in the reign of Edward I. the judge exercised the option of doing this, or of compelling the original twelve to agree by starving them into it. And Barrington (20) observes that as it was probably found that when new jurors were added, there was the trouble of trying the cause over a second time at last for the greater despatch of business they insisted in all cases on the unanimity of the original jury. And Mr. Evelyn has shown in his notes (b) to Lord Hale's Pleas of the Crown that one time when the jury differed in opinion, the verdict of the majority was followed. Even our modern law is not consistent in this respect for in grand juries and coroner's juries a majority of voices decides the question provided the majority be not less than twelve in number. In Scotland, criminals are tried by a jury of fifteen according to an ancient custom and a majority of one voice is enough to hang a man. If a difference of opinion arises among the judges, a bare majority determines the judgment; and a balance of one or two voices in the Exchequer Chamber and the House of Lords has disposed of not a few lives and estates. A majority of twenty-three to six aquitted Warren Hastings, and a majority of only one voice liberated the Liberator from prison.

If we try the practice of requiring unanimity from a jury by reason and experience, it will appear not less repugnant to these than to the most ancient usages of other nations and of our own.

It needs little observation to discover that the minds of men are as various as their faces, and that this variety whether it arises from nature or education or both, is as certain to produce a difference in their views of the same subject, as if every man saw it through a differently-coloured pair of spectacles. Nothing is more common than to find men differing upon the mere objects of the senses. But when we come to things which are visible only to the mind's eye, and are not to be determined by a foot rule or a bushel measure; when we have to deal with motives and intentions, with the credibility of testimony, with conflicting probabilities, and inferences from evidence we have bid farewell to all unison of opinion, we have arrived in the very regions of doubt and disagreement.

Now the questions which juries have to dispose of are the most doubtful difficult and complicated, which can arise from the refinement and complexity of men's transactions in an advanced stage of society. They are riddles which would have puzzled Œdipus and the Sphinx too. And as if they were not sufficiently knotty of themselves, the mistake, suppressions and misrepresentations of witnesses combine to render them still more intricate and perplexing.

In these circumstances it would be contrary to all experience, if a real unanimity of opinion existed in the vast number of cases in which juries pretend to find unanimous verdicts,—it would be a lie against nature, and nothing short of a miracle. Our ancestors who contrived this scheme for solving the riddles of the law knew well enough for experience soon taught them, that to take the free and unforced opinions of each of the jury and expect them to the unanimous, would be childish folly,—hence they found a contrivance exactly suited to the genius of the age for extorting that agreement which they were determined to have. If the head of a juror was impenetrable his stomach was made of softer stuff. The ancients indeed or some of them, conceived that organ to be the seat of reason, but I never heard of any people who made so direct and forcible an appeal to it as our forefathers. Those were the days of unanimity and uniformity. If a man ventured to dissent from his fellow-catholics he was burned,—if he would not agree with his brother jurors, they were all starved together, consenters and dissenters. The old writ "de heretico comburendo" has been long obsolete, but the starving of jurors still astonishes the nineteenth century and raises the laughter of Europe. It is true it is never carried to the point of actually killing a juryman outright. The judge has a discretion by the modern practice of remitting the torture when it is approaching the killing point. As in the dungeons of the Inquisition a surgeon always stood by and felt the pulse of the victim, when his agonised frame was breaking, to see that his sufferings were not pushed too far for nature to endure, so the judge in an English court of law in the nineteenth century,—"the judge of that law which boasts the attribute of mercy,"—plays the surgeon to the unhappy jurymen who are guilty of the heinous crime of differing in opinion from their fellows, and only remits the torture of famine when a juryman's life is in danger. It is a "degradation" to follow a system which clings to so insufferable a piece of barbarism, and which after having abolished the torture of prisoners and criminals, inflicts it on jurymen. "Not one joy more revolting or absurd would it be if the jurors were tied up to a post and flogged till they agreed." Yet monstrous as it is, it cannot be dispensed with so long as unanimity is exacted. The one monstrosity begets the other. Do away with starving system and you will no longer have unanimous verdicts. Is this consequence so alarming that any extremity is to be endured first? Shall the most difficult questions of property and liberty be decided by a simple majority of the judges? Shall the questions of peace or war and the fundamental laws of the kingdom, be decided by a majority of the House of Commons; and are you afraid to entrust questions of mere debts, trespasses and slanders to the majority of a jury? Shall the principle of a majority be desisive in all assemblies of men, in your companies, your institutions, your public meetings, your elections, your vestries, your corporations, your courts, your parliaments,—everywhere but in your juries? "Behold the amazing force of custom!" Had this starved unanimity never existed in this country before, were it now to be introduced for the first time, all England would cry out against it as piece of Gothic barbarism, as a violation of nature, as a contradiction to all our other institutions, as a disgrace to the age. But because it has been in use for centuries, it is submitted to by all, defended by very many, and cried up by some as the perfection of policy. After this I cease to wonder that the Chinese make their women's feet into goat's hoofs, or that the wise Egyptains worshipped crocodiles. I have no right to be astonished that the Spartans whipped their children to death at the altar of Artemis, or that the old Romans allowed the creditor to slay his debtor like a sheep; for "I see every day in our own courts, a spectacle sufficient to remind me that custom exerts a dominion" over mankind is every age and in every country, against "which reason in vain rebels, and humanity pleads in vain."

The truth is that "this starved unanimity of juries, is one of the unmistakable features of barbarism which betray the "barbarous age in which the jury system arose." The people who devised it had no books, and no newspapers, no letters, no post-office, no coaches: they beat their wives and sold their children for slaves; they amused themselves by baiting bulls and bears, and thrashing hens at Shrovetide; they drowned old women as witches and massacred Jews for their wealth; they were a people whose language would be hardly intelligible to us, whose costume would be outlandish and whose manners brutal. In everything but blood, they were far more foreigners to us, than the present inhabitants of Vienna or Moscow. These were the authors of our jury system.

I have consumed so much space in exhibiting the causes which render the verdicts of juries unsatisfactory, that I can only take a rapid glance at the evil consequences which necessarily flow from them.

The first is that certain classes of men have no confidence in the administration of justice. They do not believe that they are fairly dealt by in the jury-box.

No insurer resisting a life policy, no great company resisting a claim for an accident, no lawyer or doctor suing for his bill, no gentleman contesting the charges of a tradesman, no landlord suing for a forfeiture, no person who has rendered himself by any means unpopular, can safely depend on the impartiality of a jury. The fact is familiar to every lawyer and calculated on beforehand. Nay, even a merchant of London suing a trader of a country town is not safe in a disputed case with a jury of that town. In parts of Wales, a Welsh jury can hardly be got to do justice to an Englishman against a Welshman. This is not as should be. The judges of the fact ought to be as much above suspicion as the judges of the law,

[To be continued.]

(a) Bracton, lib. iv. c.19. Fleta. lib. iv. c. 9.
(b) Vol. ii. p. 297, n. e.

ARITHMETIC AS A MENTAL TEST.

In a recent trial a San Francisco Judge made arithmetic a test of mental soundness. But if this test had been applied to certain great men they would have been declared imbeciles. Dean Stanley, for one, would have been set down as hopeless had he been judged by his incapacity to do sums in simple addition or multiplication. Had Keble, writer of famous hymns, depended on his arithmetic, Oxford would not long have known him. When bursar he found to his horror that certain accounts came out nearly £2,000 to the bad. In vain did the learned and pious men of the College go over the figures with him. Not until an expert was summoned was it discovered that Keble, in casting up a column, had added the date of the year to the College debts.

DR. STEIN, who by last accounts, dating from the middle of July, was in Khotan arranging and packing his collections, is now probably well on his way to the Karakorum Passes, the last labours on his route being the crossing of the inhospitable Aksai Chin plateau, and the march through the unexplored valleys of the uppermost Yurung Kash. All going well he hoped to reach Leh by the end of September, and Kashmir before the close of October. With a train of fifty ponies heavily laden with the spoils of the expedition the explorer naturally seeks to make port before the Zogi-la Pass becomes difficult from autumn snow.

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A HERO OF THE FROZEN NORTH.

Thrilling Fight for Life.

DR. WILFRED GRENFELL, a famous Artic missionary physician, is safe home again, after an experience that would have ended in the death of ninety-nine men out of a hundred. Out in the ice pack, surrounded by a pack of eight hunger-maddened dogs, fighting him for their lives as hard as he was fighting them for his, he had to face them alone in a temperature many degrees below zero. How he survived is a nine days' wonder even up in frozen Labrador, where men battle 365 days a year to wrest a living from forbidding nature. And when he had conquered the dogs he still had the elements as his deadlier foe.

Dr. Grenfell leads a strange life. He has devoted himself and his life to the Exquimaux and the natives of Labrador—deep sea fishers all. He is their doctor, missionary, friend. A graduate of Oxford, he has chosen that most barren spot in North America as one where he may do some good in the world.

His head quarters he makes at Battle Harbour, Labrador. From there, as a bare of supplies, he makes trips of hundreds of miles into the frozen North, carrying his surgical instruments and his medicines along with his Bible and his great good cheer, to say nothing of his books and his footballs. Until Dr. Grenfell went to Labrador men and women lived and died without as much as ever seeing a doctor, much less having his services. He has had many adventures, but this is the story of his latest.

WHEN A DOG BECOMES A WOLF.

"I had left Battle Harbour," he said, "to attend several patients ten miles away in a little settlement across the ice pack. It was bitterly cold; the thermometer showed it to be 10 degrees below zero. I was travelling over the ice with my pack of dogs when I found I was being carried away from the coast by the moving ice field. Before I realised it I was floundering in broken drift ice, and before I could stop the dogs we were all in the freezing water.

"They, of course, knew no law except self-preservation. They tried to save themselves by climbing up on my shoulders. I had to fight them back before I could clamber to safety on a piece of solid drift ice. Then the dogs had to save themselves. One by one they scrambled up on the ice floe beside me.

"I had lost everything. My robes were gone and the supply of food for myself and the dogs. It looked as if it was all up with all of us, because a gale from the north-west was driving the floe rapidly out to sea. And the temperature was falling fast. My clothing was soaked. So I took off my skin boots and cut them in halves. These halves I strapped to my chest and back.

"The wind and cold increased as the night came on, and I could see the dogs were growing ravenous. When they are that way they are what their ancestors were, nothing better than wolves. They were yelping for food, and I knew it was only a question of time before they would attack me.

"It felt like murder, but I killed three of my largest dogs. I stripped them of their skins while the rest of the pack kept aloof snarling and yelping. Finally, the bravest of them came after me, but I was able to fight them off until I could skin the three dead dogs. Then I threw the meats to the survivors and kept the skins to wrap about myself.

"When morning came I saw the ice was rapidly drifting from shore. I had nothing to put as a mast on which I could swing out a signal of distress until I thought myself of the bones of the legs of the dead dogs. These I managed to splice together. From the top of the pole I flung out a piece of my shirt. It was seen by George Reid and some of his men off Locke's Cove and they came out in a boat and took me off."

For seventeen years Dr. Grenfell has been working there among the fisherfolks or anybody else that needed his services. He has had two hospital ships lost in the treacherous ice, and now he has a third. But very often when he gets a call miles away the ship is powerless to reach the patient and he goes over the ice with his pack of dogs.

THE DISEASE OF THE WHITE MAN.

Already he has established three land hospitals in Labrador, twenty-three lending libraries, an industrial school, and half a dozen co-operative stores. He has seen to it that wireless telegraphy is installed on land as well as on the fishing boats. This gives him many chances to answer calls.

"The Indians and Esquimaux of the frozen North are," says the doctor, "gradually dying off because, of the disappearance of the great forests. This drives away the caribou which means starvation for the Indians. With the Esquimaux it is disease brought by contact with the white men. We white people are immune against many diseases, but when they strike the Esquimaux, the germs light on virgin soil. For example, a white sailer brought a simple case of influenza into an Esquimaux village of 300 souls. Before it ran its course forty-one of the natives were dead."

"If I were asked to name the most useful man on the North American continent to-day, the man who most nearly approaches the heroic ideal, I think I should name Dr. Grenfell," said Lord Strathcona, long ago. "He can play a game of football with the best of them, and he can amputate a frozen limb, set a broken bone, or care for a desperate pneumonia case. He can also put up a pretty good fight against the wrong kind of men," just as well as he put up his fight against the hungry dogs. In fact, there are very few things that Dr. Grenfell cannot do. He is one of the real handyman of North America.

IT may be doubted whether, apart from a casual reference in Macaulay, the name of Pilpay is known to the English-speaking world. An opportunity for study of the work of "The Sanskrit Æsop" is to be afforded in a book which Mr. Murray announces, "Tales within Tales." This is to form the first volume of a series of books dealing with Oriental romance, which are to follow the well-known Wisdom of the East Series. Sir Arthur Wollaston is the translator of the forthcoming book, which will be followed by others from the Sanskrit, Chinese, Japanese, and Arabic. Many tales of the strange and marvellous hitherto unknown to the Western world will be given.

STRANGE as it may appear to those who have learned to regard the mosquito as the enemy of the human race, there are some mosquitoes which are known not to bite man, says the "Indian Planters Gazette." There are others which, though aggressive biters, are actually beneficial to man, because they attack other pests. These admissions are made in the course of a Report prepared by Dr. August Busch, in conjunction with that Sanitary Commission which has done such truly magnificent work in ridding Panama of yellow fever and in reducing the incidence of malaria by an almost incredible amount.

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OFFSHOOT OF THE TILAK TRIAL.

Charges of Contempt.

In the Bombay High Court yesterday, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Scott, Chief Justice, and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor heard the cases in which a rule was issued on Mr. N. C. Kelkar, B.A.,LL.B., editor, "Mahratta," and on Messrs. N. A. Dravid and H. N. Gokhale, editors and publishers of the "Dnyan Prakash" to show cause why they should not be committed for contempt of Court in reference to the articles in these papers containing strictures on the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Davar's conduct of the Tilak case.

Mr. Robertson, instructed by Messrs. Dinshah and Dharmsey, appeared for Messrs. Dravid and H. N. Gokhale: Mr. Kelkar being represented by Mr. Baptista, instructed by Messrs. Captain and Vaydia. The Hon'ble Mr. Jardine, instructed by Mr. Bowen, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown.

The proceedings commenced by the Hon'ble the Advocate-General, Mr. Jardine, submitting for the information of the Court that the rule served on the parties was duly returned.

Mr. Robertson, who appeared for Messrs. Dravid and Gokhale, said that before reading the affidavits of his clients he would submit at the outset that his clients felt sorry for what they had written; but would like to mention one or two points which would tend to show that the intention of his clients was not what it appeared to be. In an article which appeared on the 24th of July last in "Dnyan Prakash," the writer certainly used intemperate language for which he expressed his regret in his affidavits.

Here Mr. Robertson read the affidavit in which his clients had tendered an apology.

In the first affidavit Natesh Appaji Dravid said he had read a copy of the rule and the affidavit of Mr. Bowen, and he declared Hari Narayen Gokhale was not the publisher of the paper and had not been the publisher since July 11th. He (Appaji Dravid) was the editor and publisher and was solely responsible for what appeared therein. The paper was made up under his superintendence and Gokhale had no authority in regard to any editorial matter appearing in the paper. The issue of the paper of July 24th was made up entirely on his responsibility. In apologizing he said in the affidavit: "I beg to say that in writing the article I admit having used intemperate language for which I desire to express my sincere regret. I did not mean any disrespect to his Lordship." After referring to the policy of the paper which was declared to be moderate the affidavit contained the following: "I once more express my regret and hope the Court will accept my apology."

The affidavit of the other defendant was also read and contained similar terms of apology.

The Chief Justice: What do you say?

The Advocate-General: Copies of these affidavits were furnished to me this morning.

Continuing, Mr. Jardine said that the rule was issued against Narayen Gokhale as editor of the "Dnyan Prakash" to show cause why he should not be committed for contempt of Court for certain strictures expressed in the papers regarding the conduct of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Davar in the Tilak case. The affidavits just read by his learned friend did not meet the allegation of his counsel as the editor of "Dnyan Prakash." He did not deny the allegation that he was the editor.

Mr. Robertson submitted that was a slight mistake. He then handed over the certified copies of the declaration.

The Chief Justice: Please point out the libellous passages.

The Advocate-General then pointed out such passages and remarked that there were remarks in the articles stating that Mr. Justice Davar was influenced by Government. Mention was made in the article of a rumour which was afloat that a steamer was kept specially waiting in the harbour for the removal of Mr. Tilak.

The Chief Justice: What is the next passage?

Mr. Jardine then commented on another passage which said that it was a pity that an impartial Judge like Mr. Badruddin Tyabji was not alive to try such an important case.

Mr. Robertson submitted that a correction was already published in the "Dnyan Prakash" regarding the rumour about the steamer. He then submitted that the "Dnyan Prakash" was consistently the political opponent of Tilak's paper, and was not the out-pourings of the followers of Tilak.

The Chief Justice said that the Court would give its decision in the matter at 3-30 p.m.

THE "MAHARATTA."

Then the case in connection with Mr. Kelkar, editor of the "Maharatta," was proceeded with Mr. Baptista read his affidavit which is as follows:—

I am a regular resident of Poona and have no permanent or fixed place of abode in Bombay, and have come to Bombay to answer the rule issued against me. I am the editor and publisher of the "Maharatta," a weekly paper, printed and published in Poona. I am not the proprietor or manager of the paper. I admit that I wrote the articles forming the subject matter of the present notice, and accept full responsibility for the same. I followed the course of the trial, keenly as a personal friend of Mr. Tilak and wrote the article immediately after his conviction, and hence there is a certain amount of feeling in it, but I say that in writing the article I had no desire and no intention whatever to scandalise the Hon'ble Court, or any of the Judges thereof, or to offend the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Davar or any other Judge of the Court. I had also no desire and no intention to interfere in any way with or obstruct the course of administration of justice. The article was written after the whole trial was finished. I honestly and conscientiously believed myself called upon as a journalist to comment on certain features of the case and to offer certain expostulations about certain things said and done in the course of the case, and also to protest against certain extra judicial expressions of opinion which I felt did not do justice to the character and motive of Tilak. I wrote the article in the discharge of what I believe to be my duty as a journalist, and an experiment of public opinion so far as I could claim and voice it. The article was intended as a fair and legitimate comment on a matter of public interest and nothing more. With this explanation and the circumstance under which this explanation of my motive and intention and the circumstance under which the article was written I place myself unreservedly in the hands of this Hon'ble Court.

After the affidavit was read Mr. Baptista said that the rule was served on his client in Poona. He would like to place one or two points as regards the Court's jurisdiction. Mr. Kelkar is a resident of Poona. He has nothing to do with the transmission of the paper outside Poona. After some discussion the question of jurisdiction was dropped and Mr. Baptista entered into the merits of the case.

He said that as soon as a case was decided by a court of justice, both the judge and the jury were handed over to the public for critiicism and the public had a right to criticise them in a fair and impartial manner.

Counsel then read the articles which appeared in the "Maharatta" of the 26th July: With regard to the editorial comments in that article counsel said they were justifiable. He relied on a Privy Council case 1893, page 138, which arose on a reference from the Bahama islands. In that case the comments passed on the Chief Justice were not held as a contempt but an attack on the judge in his personal capacity. With regard to the article in the "Maharatta," Counsel said they were directed to Justice Davar as a Judge and to Mr. Justice Davar, independent of his being as a Judge. The comments do not exceed fair and legitimate criticism. There was no intention of vilifying the Court or bringing it into contempt. There was not a word of aspersion on the integrity of the Judge.

Mr. Justice Batchelor:—Why do you say with regard to the opening sentence in the article the unfairness of the trial, etc.

Mr. Baptista.—That has nothing to do with the Judge, My Lord. There is no unfairness attributed anywhere in the articles except the criticism offered by way of comment.

The Chief Justice.—Is the accused in any way connected with Mr. Tilak?

Mr. Baptista:—Not related, but Mr. Kelkar regards Mr. Tilak more than a relation. He is his personal friend for the last twelve years.

Continuing Mr. Baptista said that the articles were written immediately after the prolonged trial of Mr. Tilak. To Mr. Kelkar the trial of Mr. Tilak was something like his own trial. The conviction of Mr. Tilak, at the age of 55, aroused deepest sympathy, not only in Bombay but throughout India, and it was more what Mr. Kelkar could hear. He then wrote that what he thought was his duty as a journalist.

Further the strictures of the Judge in convicting Mr. Tilak created a sort of indignation and under these circumstances the articles were written immediately after the judgment was pronounced. Counsel then quoted 4 Times Law Report, page 432, in Gallis versus Ledger in the "Era" matter and Law Reports 1899, Privy Council appeal 561 and contended that the power of committal was almost obsolete in England.

The Chief Justice:—It is not quite correct. There are cases of committal.

Mr. Baptista continuing said that these committals were rare in India. There were only three cases in Calcutta and one in Allahabad, but in these cases except one which was Bengali, no other newspaper editors were committed. In 3 of the cases the contempt was by barristers. The principle to be borne in mind was the interference with the administratian of Justice, and Counsel asked if these comments would in any way interfere with the administration of Justice. One thing which satisfies the public is the purity of the Courts of Justice. Counsel said that his client believed that these criticisms were just and fair.

The Chief Justice:—Do you justify the expressions contained in the third paragraph of the article?

Mr. Baptista said that his client did not fully realise the significance of these expressions as they were as already explained written in hurry and on the spur of the moment.

ADDRESS OF THE ADVOCATE GENERAL.

The Hon'ble the Advocate General, Mr. Jardine, in replying said that no regret had been expressed and no apology offered though every opportunity was given to the accused, must therefore be prepared to stand or fall on his own writing. His Counsel had made general remarks, but had offered no apology. It was urged that the reputation of the courts were so secure that there was nothing that would impugn it. Mr. Jardine submitted that it was not desirable to impress upon the public that the power to punish newspapers for contempt was not obsolete. The accused had tried to explain the articles by dividing it into two parts, the one dealing with Judge in his capacity as a Judge and the other in his capacity as a gentleman. That could be done for the purpose of the writing of the article but not for contempt matter. The Press had a right to comment, but the language be proper. In this case the language was not proper. The language used tended to show that the Judge was partial and so forth and it was for the Court to decide whether the words amounted to a contempt and to punish the transgressor for the same.

Mr. Baptista said that his client should not be presumed to have assumed any attitude of defiance by his not offering an apology. He thinks that as a Journalist it would be mere honourable on his part to express his regret when the Court held he was guilty of contempt. He is, however, of opinion that his comments were only fair and proper.

Their Lordships said they would reserve their judgment in this case.

"DNYAN PRAKASH."

After lunch, judgment was pronounced by the Chief Justice in regard to the rule granted against the Editor and the Printer of "Dnyan Prakash" to show cause why they should not be committed for contempt of Court.

The Chief Justice in delivering the judgment of the Court said that on Wednesday last they granted a rule on the applicatien of the Advocate General against Hari Narayan Gokale and Natesh Apaji Dravid who, they were informed, were the Editors and Publishers of a vernacular newspaper entitled "Dnyan Prakash," requiring to show cause why they should not be committed or otherwise dealt with according to law for contempt of court in respect of an article published by them in columns 6 and 7 of page 2 of the issue of the said newspaper, dated the 24th July 1908, containing certain contemptuous and defamatory matters of and concerning the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Davar, one of the Judges of His Majesty's High Court.

His Lordship said "that rule has now been argued before us, Mr. Robertson appearing on behalf of the two persons named. Affidavits have been put in on behalf of each of these persons. In each case, they expressed regret for the appearance in the paper of the matter complained of. Natesh A. Dravid says that he is the editor and publisher and takes upon himself the full responsibility for everything that appeared in the paper and he attributes his lapse from the correct attitude towards the lawful authority to the time of excitement in which the article was written.

Mr Robertson showing cause against the rule made no attempt to justify the language used and upon the instructions of his clients repeated their expression of sincere regret. It may be that Natesh A. Dravid is more blameworthy in the matter than Hari Narayan Gokhale, who is only the printer of the paper, but it is not necessary to go into that question deeply, for the Court in these cases does not act vindictively and this is the first case, I am happy to say, of its kind that has come before the Court. And the apology made by the persons involved has been frank and complete and we therefore make no order on the rule."

The rule was accordingly discharged.

BOMBAY INSOLVENCY COURT.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Russell presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday.

RE GOVINDRAM KHAHANMAL.

Mr. Mankar, for the insolvent, applied for leave to amend the schedule; Mr. Ardeshir Kapadia for the opposing creditor consented. Leave was given; and the hearing was adjourned till December.

RE AMRATLAL BAPUJI.

Mr. Rustom Wadia, for a creditor, opposed an application for interim order. It was ordered that the application do stand over without protection. Copy of affidavit to be served by the insolvent by Monday.

RE LATIF AYUB AND OTHERS.

Mr. Mankar, for the opposing creditor, applied to make absolute the rule for contempt. As there was a certain affidavit wanting in the proceedings, the matter was adjourned to a fortnight.

RE G. G. CRAIG.

On the application of Mr. Rustom Wadia, a provisional interim order was granted to the insolvent for a fortnight.

RE NARAYEN L. KOTHARE.

Mr. Mankar applied for the insolvent's discharge. Insolvent was shown and discharged.

THE INSOLVENCY OF R. S. N. TALATI AND CO.

Further proceedings in the matter were had before his Lordship. Mr. J. D. Davar, instructed by Messrs. Ardasir, Hormusji Dinshaw and Co., appeared for the insolvents; Mr. Rustom Wadia, instructed by Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, appeared for the opposing creditors.

Ruttonji Nassarwanji Talati, one of the two insolvents, was further cross-examined by Mr. Wadia on several detailed items of accounts. Witness admitted the old firm, whose liabilities were from ten to twelve lakhs of rupees and whose assets ranged from three to four lakhs, had ended badly; and in taking it over his firm had begun badly. The capital which he had invested in the new firm on his own behalf he had received from his merchant friends who had rendered him assistance. When witness was pressed on the question as to the misappropriation by him of the pearl packet consigned to him from China of the estimated value of Rs. 3,15,000, he said he had pledged it with Hirabhoy Ghellabhoy, and not misappropriated it. Rs. 35,000 he had sent to China for payment to the consignors, but the manager there used it partly for the firm's purposes and partly for his own use.

Mr. Davar said that if the matter was pressed on the point of misappropriation, he would have to put in a statement made without prejudice to Messrs. Little and Company, on the strength of which a suit had been filled on behalf of the Chinaman, in justice to the witness. That would give a true explanation about the transaction.

His lordship ruled that Mr. Davar was entitled to make use of the statement for the benefit of his client.

Ardeshir B Vania, sole manager of the Shanghai branch of the insolvents' firm, in reply to Mr. Davar's questions, said that he was not living on the monies he had misappropriated in Shanghai; he lived with his brother. He had not done hitherto a stroke of work since 1907, because he thought he would be obliged to come in Court often, in reference to this case. For two or three months he had to come to Court to write up the books; then he went to Surat to see his brother, Dinshah Vania and his mother. If his assistants did not write up the books of accounts in Shanghai, what was he to do? When the crisis came, he discharged from the firm's service two or three men. This was to curtail the expenses, and because there was very little work. He never wrote to the Bombay office to say that the accounts were in arrears, and he required men two write them up. The balance-sheets were sent late; so the Bombay firm must have known that the accounts were in arrears. He was positive the Bombay firm wrote to him to discharge the servants but whether it was written to him privately or officially, he could not say. Before that, he did not write to the Bombay firm that he required the assistance of the persons for the making up of the books. His idea was to do what he could himself; then, to leave the rest to be finished by the Bombay people. It was true, he did not inform the Bombay people that the accounts were in arrears. In April 1907, he left Shanghai without orders from Bombay. He was not afraid of warrants of arrest being out against him. He was the sole representative there; he entered into contracts, remitted monies, but people looked for relief to Talati and Co. The goods were in charge of the Comprador; the Comprador would not get delivery of goods with out witness's signature. Witness handed over the bill-of-lading to the Comprador; until that was done, the Comprador, who was the guarantee-broker, could not touch the goods. From 1904 to 1907, all the deliveries of goods were taken by the Comprador from him in this manner. The bills-of-lading at first came to the Bank; the Bank would give it in witness's charge; after that, the goods remained with him. Since November 1906, for two or three months he kept on wiring that unless remittance was made, a charge of fraud would be made against the Shanghai firm, whose manager witness himself was. He wrote hundis against goods without consulting the Bombay firm; this was according to routine. Advances were made on a good many occasions to owners of pearls who sent out their goods for sale to Bombay; about four lakhs of such advances might have been made; the balance-sheets would show that "Limits" of selling-prices were taken from the pearl-merchants; these were communicated to the Bombay firm along with the parcels. These limits would dwindle down to smaller amounts when the sale was effected. Many times the last limit would be about half the original limit; sometimes about a fourth. So that pearls worth Rs. 3,50,000 originally, might go down to Rs. 1,50,000. The "Parcel Book" showed how the limit decreased. Sometimes the pearls remained on the firm's hands for years. Remittances from Bombay were sent for pearls only, except the remittance of Rs. 35,000 for the pearl-packet in question.

At this stage the Court adjourned.

A PLEADER SUSPENDED.

In the Bombay High Court yesterday, the Hon. the Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor passed final orders in the matter of Cooverji Ruttonji Billimoria, a pleader of the Small Causes Court. A rule nisi was some time ago issued against him, requiring him to show cause why he should not be suspended, or dismissed, or otherwise punished under the disciplinary jurisdiction of the High Court, for professional misbehaviour in having accepted work as a pleader in the Small Causes Court through touts. Their Lordships passed an order suspending Mr. Billimoria from practice for six months.

Messrs. Smith, Elder and Co. have in preparation "On the Coromandel Coast," by Mrs. Frank Penny, who traces the local history of the coast from the early days of John Company down to recent times.

POLICE COURT.

DISHONEST TINDAL.

At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday before Mr. C. H. Setalvad, Fourth, Presidency Magistrate, one Husein Jusab Nakhoda was charged with criminal breach of trust as a carrier in respect of cargo of the value of Rs. 7,365, belonging to Goverdhandas Bhimji, a Hindu merchant. Mr. DeSouza, Pleader, appeared for the complainant.

The evidence showed that the accused was entrusted with 830 bags merchandise by the complainant to be taken to Jamnagar in a prow of which he was a tindal. On his way he sold 162 bags to different persons at different ports. On arriving at Jamnagar, the accused stated that he had to jettison the cargo on the high seas. The Rajkot police arrested a man on suspicion for having in his possession two bags of jaggery for which he could not satisfactorily account. This led to the accused's arrest and the police subsequently succeeded in finding out the other part of the cargo which was sold at different ports. The accused was convicted and sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000 with the alternative of six months' further imprisonment.

ALLEGED MURDER.

Mr. G.F. Chalk, the Coroner of Bombay, held an inquest at the Sir J. J. Hospital yesterday, touching the death of Sitabai (16), a Hindu girl. The evidence showed that the deceased lived with her husband Bhondu Vishram at Jacob Circle. They did not live happily but were generally quarrelling. On the 13th instant the deceased having gone out to see the Gunpati show at Chowpatty, without her husband's permission. The latter went after her and brought her back. He struck her with an iron pipe. Krishnabai a relation of the deceased raised an alarm and the neighbours called the police. The deceased was taken to the hospital where she succumbed to the injuries on Tuesday evening. The medical evidence showed that death was due to shock and concussion of the brain from multiple injuries and that a number of blows must have been given.

Further inquiry was adjourned.

THEFT.

Yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. B. Lang, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, one Shivnarayen Purshotam, was charged with theft. It appeared from evidence that one Tribhovandas Ramchander, who resides in Bhoiwada, went out after having locked his room. On his return home, he found the door of his room closed from inside. The accused darted out of the room and ran away, but was arrested. It was found that a few rupees and some wearing apparel had been stolen. The accused pleaded not guilty. He was convicted and sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

PROPOSED LIGHT RAILWAY.

Nowgong to Rampur.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, September 23.

The local Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam attach much importance to the construction of a Light Railway from Nowgong town to Kampur station, on the Assam-Bengal Railway, so as to link up the Railway town of Nowgong and the river and tap as many of the tea gardens as possible.

This has been a pressing need for many years and will greatly benefit the district, as the town has hitherto been very isolated.

The survey of the line will be carried out during the coming cold weather, by the agency of the Assam-Bengal Railway. The route will be from Kampur to Nowgong and on to Silghat, via Samaguri, Rangamati and Salonath, and this alignment has been carefully drawn up with the object of serving the most thickly populated part of the country and as many tea gardens as possible.

The length of the proposed line would be about 50 miles, and it is estimated that it can be constructed for about ten lakhs, and that, on the basis of the earnings of the Tezpur-Balipara Tramway, it would return a dividend of 6 per cent.

RIDICULOUS PROSECUTION.

Two Trespassing Griffins Killed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, September 23.

A ridiculous prosecution was instituted yesterday by the Burma Railways Company, Limited, against Major C. Harrison, Secretary, Rangoon Races, before a Bench of Honorary Magistrates, for allowing four griffins to trespass on the Railway line, under circumstances over which no human control could have been exercised.

The case for the prosecution showed that four griffins bolted, after being landed from the Singapore boat, and wildly galloped through the streets of Rangoon, till they finally got on to the Railway Line, near the Mission Road station, where a local train ran over and killed two of the animals, the other two escaping such a fate.

Since the prosecution was for negligence on the part of the Racing authorities, Major Harrison was held to be not responsible and was acquitted.

As a counterblast, it is not unlikely that the Secretary will bring a charge against the Railway Company for killing the two griffins, subscribed for by the Rangoon sportsmen.

Advice To Mothers.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mr. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by medicine dealers everywhere.

WHOLESALE RAIDS IN CALCUTTA.

Thirteen Houses Searched by Police.

ABORTIVE RESULTS.

The activity of the Calcutta police noticed in the last two or three days of the week culminated in a large number of raids and searches in the small hours of Sunday morning. A conference had taken place on Saturday evening at the residence of Mr. F. L. Halliday, Commissioner of Police, Kyd Street, at which the Divisional Superintendents and the Thana Inspectors were present.

It was expected by the one or two persons who had been able to discover that the searches were intended that the operations would begin on Saturday night, but, says the "Statesman," it was 5 a.m. on Sunday before the various houses were surrounded. In Bhowanipur four raids were made, at the following houses:—

Bijnee House, 147, Russa Road, the residence of Mr. S. N. Haldar, barrister-at-law; 5, Bakul Bagan Road, a few yards distant from Bijnee House where resides Mr. B. C. Chatterjee, also a barrister; 2, Govinda Bose Lane, off Chalupati Road, the residence of Babu Sasi Sekhar Basu, a vakil of the High Court and an Alipore Honorary Magistrate; 86, Hurrish Chatterjee Street, the house of the late Rai Jadub Chandra Gose, Bahadur, the warrant being against the name of Babu Jogesh Chandra Ghosh, M. A., B. L., formerly manager of a Raj estate in Cuttack. In this case the adjoining house in the occupation of a Mahomedan, Hani Sheik, was included within the police cordon, because the Ghosses' house possessed an exit through those premises. Similarly in the case of Sasi Sekhar Basu's house the adjoining premises occupied by Babu Ram Tarak Ghose were also surrounded.

The police do not appear to have attained much success in their searches of these houses. At Mr. Haldar's residence the household were awakened at 6 a.m., the police party, of about thirty-five strong being in charge of Inspector Hamilton. The warrant was produced a little later by Mr. Feeny, an Assistant Commissioner of the Calcutta Police, who is acting for Superintendent Bowen in No. 1 Division. To the question whether he had any explosives Mr. Haldar replied by producing a rifle which, as he is an honorary member of the 2nd Battalion of the Calcutta Volunteers Rifles, he is entitled to possess without a license. The search occupied nearly three hours, and when the Police drew off they took nothing with them, and left Mr. Haldar his Volunteer rifle.

At Mr. Chatterjee's house, in Bakul Bagan Road, Mr. Corbett, Assistant to the Inspector-General of Crime for Railways, and Inspector Frizoni were in charge of the search. Here the work took longer, beginning at 6 o'clock in the morning continuing well on into the afternoon. A number of letters and some books were taken away by the police.

Babu Sasi Sekhar Basu, one of those against whom warrants were issued, has been away from Calcutta for some days attending a Commission in the Central Provinces. The police in this case were met by Babu Syama Churn Basu, a brother. The police surrounded the house at 5-30, and with them were Superintendent Bell, Inspector Faria and some European Sergeants. The Commissioner arrived later. A thorough search was made, and an iron safe, of which the key was not available, was sealed up pending the return to Calcutta of the head of the family.

86, Hurrish Chatterjee Street, where live the family of the late Rai Bahadur Jadhab Chunder Ghosh, is a few yards from the house of Babu Sasi Sekhar Basu, and there the police work was also carried out under the supervision of Superintendent Bell. It should be mentioned that one of the sons, Mr. K. C. Ghosh, is a Sub-Deputy Magistrate and as such entitled to the possession of fire-arms. When asked by the police if he had any explosives in the house Babu Jogesh Chunder Ghosh, in whose name the warrant was issued, produced a closed case, in which were his brother's gun and cartridges, the latter in their original packages. Of these the police took possession.

BEHAVIOUR OF THE POLICE.

One of our reporters, who spent some hours on Sunday in a round of the district, found that the occupiers of the houses searched had nothing but praise for the manner in which the police carried out their duties. The utmost consideration appears to have been shown towards these whose houses were searched and, to use the words of one of them, "The police had what they showed to be a disagreeable task, and they treated us with scrupulous courtesy, giving as little trouble as was possible under the circumstances."

It would be however, idle to attempt to disguise the fact that the proceedings have given rise to much bitter feeling in Bhowanipore. All were keen on a reply to the questions: "Why should they search my house?" and "whose house will be searched next?" and it was alleged that the ground on which the application for the warrants were based were flimsy. On this point our representative endeavoured to elicit some information from some of the police: "I don't know," was the only reply and there the matter had to end.

One Indian was heard to speak of a panic having been caused by the searches; and though the indications of panic conditions were not very marked in the streets what was happening inside the houses was not known, and those spoken to outside were bitter in their denunciation of the measures taken. Later, when it became generally known that the searches had been unproductive, the bitterness was increased.

IN NORTH CALCUTTA.

In the North of the town the police were equally busy, and at 5 a.m. no fewer than eight parties swooped down simultaneously on as many houses. These included two students' messes, two chemists' shops, and one "swadeshi" trading concern. The premises dealt with were:—

117, Amherst Street	...Students' Mess.
51, Gobindo Sircar Lane	...Babu Probas Ch. Dey.
33, Hari Ghose Street	...Satindra Nath Bose.
29, Cornwallis Street	...The "Bharat Bandar."
202, Cornwallis Street	...Chemist's shop.
49, Cornwallis Street	...Babu Satis Ch. Bose.
36, Mir Jaffar Lane	...Students' Mess.
50, Wellington Street	...Chemist's shop.

Each building was surrounded by a strong police force led by European officers, and in some cases the search extended into the late forenoon. According to the inmates of the premises raided, the police appear to have behaved, like their colleagues in Bhowanipore, with studied courtesy and moderation.

But the searches were practically without result: not even a Volunteer's or other legitimately held rifle was found. In some cases papers and books were removed, and from one of the students' messes a dagger was recovered; but the impression was that the searches were based on information given to the authorities from malice or mischief.

Mr. Hart, Conservator of Forests, arrives in Bombay on the 4th November, from leave, and relieves Mr. McIntyre, Conservator of Forests, Bengal, who then proceeds on sick leave.

THE EUCHARISTIC CONGRESS.

Dr. Bourne's Pastoral.

The following pastoral letter by Dr. Bourne, Archbishop of Westminster, on the Eucharistic Congress just held in England, was read in all churches and chapters in the Roman Catholic Diocese of Westminster. Dr. Bourne says:—

"It is just a year since—on our return from assisting at the Eucharistic Congress at Metz—we determined, after seeking the advice of the Sovereign Pontiff, to accede to the often renewed request of the international Committee, to arrange for the holding of the Congress of the present year in Westminster. During the autumn we appealed to the various societies existing among us to come to our assistance and to take their part in making preparation for this great event, and early in December the Executive Committee thus constituted, held its first meeting. The preliminary organisation of the Congress has in this manner been well arranged and we have reason to hope that when the Congress actually takes place next month, provision will have been made both for the reception of our guests and for the various meetings that will be held in connection with it.

"But the Congress had a wider purpose than that which will be attained by the gathering together of some thousands of Catholics in the Metropolitan Cathedral and at the great general meetings. These public demonstrations of Belief are but the outward representation of the great renewal of Faith and Love, which the Congress is meant to awaken in the minds and hearts of all the Faithful as they think upon the Object which was given it birth, namely, the Adorable Sacrament of our Altars. We are engaged in a great and public Act of Faith, proclaiming aloud to the world our unswerving belief in the central Mystery of our Religion, the fact that Our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, true God and true Man, ever offers Himself as a Sacrifice on the Altar of our Churches, and unceasingly dwells in our Tabernacles. The Sacrifice of the Mass, the Real Presence—these are the facts which Eucharistic Congress proclaims.

"Here in England these thoughts carry us back, through that long period of a thousand years in which this Belief was the very heart of the Christianity of our country uniting it in one pulsation with the whole of Christendom. Every one of our old Churches, cold and empty as they now appear in our eyes testifies by its forlorn condition to the worship which once gave it life. Mass and Holy Communion gave meaning to these Churches as they meant spiritual life to those who worshipped within their beautiful walls. Then we pass in thought through the days of desolation when England officially abandoned the unity of the Catholic Church; and the Altars were cast down; and men were fined and imprisoned for assisting at the Sacrifice, which had been the joy of their forefathers; and the Priests who offered it were put to a barbarous death. It was to preserve the Mass in England that our Colleges were set up in foreign countries, and that so many exposed themselves to dangers of every kind lest the Priesthood might perish out of the land.

OBJECT OF THE CONGRESS.

"It is with such memories as these that with great joy, and thanksgiving to God, we shall keep this the first International Eucharistic Congress ever held on English soil. Believing as we do that the Blessed Sacrament was the source of every grace to England in the old Catholic days, conscious that no sacrifice was too great to keep alive the presence of that Mystery when it was prescribed by law; persuaded that in the reception of the Body and Blood of the Incarnate Word are to be found our strength and consolation in these easier, but still perilous, times; it is our duty to enter upon the Congress in a spirit of thanksgiving and of reparation, and, at the same time, boundless faith and love. We desire, dear Children in Jesus Christ, that all without exception should take part in this great Act of Faith, and with this object, as there are many who will not be able to be present either at the functions in the Cathedral or at the various meetings which will be held for purposes of discussion, we hereby allow the Rectors of Churches and the Religious Communities to have Benediction on all the days of the Congress; and, moreover, we permit the Exposition of the Blessed Sacrament in all public Churches and Community Chapels during the Congress, for as long a space of time as the circumstances of the Mission or Community may render suitable and fitting.

"Divine Providence has allowed that we should be holding the Eucharistic Congress at the time when the Holy Father is about to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of his ordination to the Priesthood as in the days of our sorrow England was previleged above nations to give the life-blood of her children in defence of the supremacy of the Apostolic See, so in this day of rejoicing ought we to give utterance to the most fervent aspirations of our hearts that God would pour down upon our Supreme Pastor, whom He has raised up to be the Apostle of more frequent and more fervent Holy Communion, every grace and blessing that he needs. Devotion to the Blessed Sacrament and loyalty to the Vicar of Jesus Christ will be keynotes of the coming Eucharistic Congress to be re-echoed in many forms by many voices. They should be the groundwork of our prayers, as they have been the long continued note of our religious history, ever since the day when Augustine brought to us the Christianity of Rome."

RAILWAY RETURNS.

NAGDA-MUTTRA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 5th Sept. on 138·40 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated).	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	2,600	800	30	2,830
Or per mile of Railway	14	6	..	20
For previous 9 weeks or half-year	20,029	11,220	291	31,940
Total for 10 weeks	22,629	12,020	291	34,770
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding Week of previous year	1,758	448	28	2,234
For mile of Ry. do.	17	5	..	22
Total to corresp. date do.	12,903	5,930	225	19,058

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 614
Do. to date ..... Rs. 15,712

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 8th Sept. on 27·28 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	800	50	.....	850
Or per mile of Railway	29	2	....	32
For previous weeks of half-year	2,106	901	9	4,016
Total for 10 weeks	2,906	1,951	9	4,866
Comparison Total for corresponding week of previous year	634	196	.....	830
Per mile of Ry. do.	23	7	.....	30
Total to corresponding date do.	3,671	1,943	13	5,626

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 19
Do. to date ..... Rs. 1,460

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 24

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor.)

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

29-08 Wadia G and Co Ardeser Bejonji Sarti vs Sayed Sardar Alikhan Payne and Co.

27-08 Dikshit D and S Deji Abaji Khare vs Govind Narayan Bapat and others Hiralal and Co.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell.)

For Consent Decree.

609-06. Captain and V Fatmabai widow vs Mohomedbhoy Nensy Khairaj Thakurdas and Co.

287-07. Captain and V Cassamali Nensi Khairaj vs Mahomedbhy Nensey Khairaj Thakurdas and Co.

For further hearing.

573-06 Bhaishanker K and G Datatraya Balwant Chitnis vs The Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay Crawford B and Co.

Commercial cause.

582-08 Malvi H M and R Messrs Velji Lakhamsee and Co a firm vs Messrs Bhugwandas Parasrama Tyabji D and Co.

Long Causes.

Mehta and S; Ishifally Noorbhoy vs Mahomedally Jivaji Mendiwala Jehanger and S.

301-08 Pestonji K and K Shavaksha Ruttonji Bomonji vs James Mackintosh and Co; and another Wadia G and Co.

224-08 Payne and Co Jehangir Shavaksha Bomonji vs Radhakison Dwarkadas Mulla and M.

214-08 Jamsetji R and D Vira Prema and Co the firm vs Mahomedbhai Issufbhai Edgelow G W and Co.

192-08 Tyabji D and Co Lallbhai Chunilal the firm vs Kapadia Brothers the firm Mulla and M.

194-08 Widia G and Co, Dinbai vs Framji Shapurji Ghandy Bicknell M and R.

202-08 Bhaishunker K and G Raja Bahadur Motilal Shevlal vs Bomonji Rustomji Thakurdas and Co

203-08 Mehta and S Moolabai widow vs Bulripram Tikaram S A Tyabji.

322-08 Mulla and M Kapadia Bros vs Lallbhai Mohunlal and others Tyabji D and Co G G W and Co.

279-08 Daphtary F and D The Ripon W Co Ld vs Essaji Laybhoy Ardeshir H D and Co Edgelow W and Co Dinshaw Dorabji Mistry vs Jaffer Canji Thakurdas and Co.

283-08 Daphtary F and D Hirji and others vs Bhai Thanker Ramshanker and others T A Ghandy.

582-07. Bicknell M and R Vasantrao Madhavrao vs Jamnadas Vijbunkandas Ardeser H D and Co.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar.)

For Exparte Decree.

547-07. Captain and V Bharmal Versey and others vs Nagsey Khetsey and others Daphtary F and D.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

6-07 Captain and Mahomedali alias Mahomedbhai Hassonali vs A M Jivanji and Co Thakurdas and Co.

Testamentary Suits.

13-07 Daphtary F and D Visram Dharsi vs Nonbai widow Jehangir G and B.

27-07 Mulji and K Rai Taboobai widow vs Kamji Pitamber Madhowji K and Co.

28-07 Dikshit D and S Bai Notambai widow vs Kushaldas Harkisondas Madhowji K and Co.

32-07 Ardeshir H D and Co Munocbeler Pirojsha D Sethna vs Dadabhoy Nowroji Dady Sethna vs an Others Payne and Co Nanu H and Co.

6-08 Little and Co Gibabai and others vs Kashinath Gopal K Nanu H and Co.

16-08 Unwalla and P Soonderji Chaturbhuj and others Dinshaw and D.

17-08 C P da Cunha Angelina Isabel D'Mello vs David Daniel Rodrigues and others Madhowji K and Co.

19-08 Raghavava B and N Bai Vaikore vs Batlooney Hirjiwan Wadia G and Co.

Long Causes.

722-07 Mahubhoi J and N Harnandrai Baijnath vs Roduram Nampram Tyabji D and Co.

716-07 Pestonji R K and Co Dunjishaw N Darukhana Walla and Co vs Munshi E Ahmodin Ardesher A D and Co.

618-07 Thakurdas and Co Vajir Hajibhoy Bhanji vs H Bhaji Allarakeia Smithan B and Co.

818-07. Mehta and S Piroshaw Hormusji Cooper vs The Indian Hotels Co Ld Ardeser H D and Co.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod.)

Petition for hearing.

In re

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The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 24, 1908.

THE HAJIS.

Now that a Haj Committee has been formed in Bombay it is to be hoped that a definite enquiry will be made into the disabilities under which the Hajis labour and that a dead-lift effort will be made to ameliorate the conditions under which the poorer pilgrims perform the annual journey to Mecca. Up to the present date no steps have been taken by any public or private body towards a searching enquiry into the actual circumstances of the pilgrimage, although an infinite number of Musalmans in all parts of India could, if called upon to do so, give their own experiences of the difficulties and troubles that surround the path of the Haji. These difficulties may be said to commence at the railway station from which the ignorant and illiterate pilgrim starts on his journey to Bombay. He is, as a rule, poor, and with very great difficulty manages to scrape together some two or three hundred rupees, which he fondly hopes will suffice for all his expenses and for the return railway journey from Bombay to his home. But at the railway station waits the inevitable broker, who insists upon purchasing his ticket for him and arranging for the weighing of his baggage and the payment of the freight charges thereon. The illiterate Haji is forced to pay whatever the broker demands and thinks himself lucky if he has paid only double the proper fare by the time the train carries him away to the seaport. Many Hajis are so ignorant and so unused to fending for themselves that they not infrequently get left behind at intermediate stations, and have to submit to further petty extortion before they receive an assurance of reaching Bombay. Meanwhile the up-country broker has set the wires working to warn the city pilgrim agents of the impending arrival of a train-load of pilgrims; and in due course these licensed hawks swoop down upon their prey, carry them off to the Musafirkhanas or to dirty and high-priced lodgings, and then begin the subtle process of easing them of as much cash as they can on the score of the high-prices of steamer-tickets. It is here that the Protector of Pilgrims might be of so much use; but unfortunately he is not always strong enough to deal satisfactorily with a small coterie of determined brokers, who rig the ticket market and arrange to divide their profits jointly at the end of the season. We have no hesitation in declaring that the whole business of pilgrim-broking in Bombay demands far keener and more sustained supervision than it at present receives; and it is sincerely to be hoped that one of the first matters to which the new Haj Committee will give its attention, will be the system of issuing licenses to these brokers and the provision of better supervision over those who hold such licenses from the pilgrim-protector. After often inordinate delay, the helpless pilgrim at length finds himself on board a vessel bound for Jeddah. His purse has become much lighter by this time, for his lodgings have cost him a good deal, he has been detained in the strange city far longer than he expected, and he has had to give any number of douceurs here and there in order to ensure that he himself and his few belongings should be duly placed on board. If he is a deck-passenger, and the majority of the Hajis are too poor to travel first or second class, he finds that there is only one water-tap for the use of himself and his comrades, and that water is available from this only at certain hours. In consequence he and his fellow-passengers have to submit to a regular rough-and-tumble ere they can obtain their daily supply for drinking and cooking; and a similar fight occurs when they go to obtain the fuel for cooking, which the ship supplies, and again in the galley when they finally sit down to cook their meal. It is one long struggle from morn till eve, which not infrequently results in the Haji obtaining no proper meal, cooked and eaten in peace, during the entire passage by sea. At Camaran quarantine regulations add a fresh trouble to life: for there the Hajis are unceremoniously hustled on shore and compelled to wait without any proper shelter until the probationary period is over.

Assuming that no sickness or death occurs, the pilgrims are herded back on to the vessel, and pursue their dismal voyage to Jeddah. As soon as the vessel is sighted the Jeddah boatmen put out from shore, surround the ship like a swarm of flies, seize the Haji's luggage at hap-hazard, and having in like manner impressed their human freight, set their prows towards the land. Midway between the ship and the shore they demand their fare, which is invariably in excess of the sanctioned scale, and are wont to shower abuse and blows upon any pilgrim who refuses to satisfy their claim. In the end the latter is forced to pay, although the shadow of further extortion on shore hangs over him. No sooner does he land than the mutawallis and brokers of Jeddah close in, and reap a glorious harvest from his complete ignorance of his whereabouts, of the price of camels, and of the cost of the various commodities essential for the journey. The Vice-Consul, perhaps, knows something of what goes on, but like Brer Rabbit he lies low and says nothing. The Haji's stock of money grows lighter and lighter. At length the last miserable camel is paid for at a price which an Arab chieftain would hesitate to pay for the swiftest and best bred camel in the desert, and the Kafila sets forth upon its journey. Exit the Broker, enter the Bedouin! The Bedouins receive annually from the Sultan a subsidy which is designed among other things to render them inoffensive to the followers of the faith, who fare across the Arabian wastes to the tomb of the Prophet. But alas! the money, which at the outset is paid in full, passes through many hands ere it reaches its lawful possessors, and each hand pilfers from the heard as it passes on its way. Wherefore the Bedouins deem it essential to make up, by looting the pilgrims, the amount which the high-placed official in Mecca and elsewhere has taken from them. In addition to the danger of the roving Bedouin, the pilgrim often experiences much difficulty in obtaining food and water on the journey, while in the holy city itself the rents which are demanded from him by the Arab housowners are pitched at a figure which will allow of the house-owner not only reaping a large profit himself but also paying the necessary "dasturi" to the local officials. The same considerations underlie the prices of the ordinary necessities of life in Mecca; and in Medina the condition of affairs is equally discomforting. Hence it frequently happens that when he finally returns to Jeddah homeward-bound, the pilgrim has not a pie left in his purse; and he has to wait there disconsolate until haply some well-intentioned philanthropist in India forwards a sum sufficient to repatriate his stranded co-religionists. Even here the total sum thus sent in charity is not wholly expended upon its proper object. Some portion of it falls into possession of the human sharks who feed upon their fellowmen.

Briefly, the Haj is to the poorer and mere ignorant pilgrim one long tale of oppression, extortion, difficulty and danger. And yet such is the blind faith of the true devotee of Islam that he almost glories in the sorrows of his pilgrimage, and in the very midst of his troubles feels his heart uplifted by the thought that, if he dies of starvation on the Haj, he is for ever cleansed from the sins of a life-time. Coupled with this deep-rooted belief is that abiding fatalism which teaches him to submit to all extortionate demands and ill-treatment without uttering a word of objection or raising any opposition,—that fatalism which he has crystallized into the couplet *Peshani men jo likha hai mithata koi nahin* or "None can expunge that which is written on the brow (the legend of Fate)." Yet it is surely not meet that this attitude of docility should be held to absolve his educated co-religionists from taking whatever steps they can to render his path to Mecca more easy. If the Haj Committee, now appointed in Bombay, can only ensure the discontinuance of the system under which masses of poor Hajis are decoyed to Bombay by the dissemination of false reports of the cheap rates of steamer-fares, only to find when they arrive that they are entirely at the mercy of a small coterie of shippers and brokers; and if further it can ensure the definite fixing of rates for passages to and from Jeddah, then indeed it will have deserved well both of Government and the Mahomedan community. But such a task demands sincere and concerted effort. The mere formation of sub-committees and the passing of resolutions on paper will avail naught. The ruthless exposure of what is wrong, and the formulation of a definite scheme to obviate the continuance of wrong-doing are the primary duties devolving upon the Committee. We sincerely hope that those duties will be conscientiously carried out.

REACTION AND CHINA'S CONSTITUTION.

ALTHOUGH much is said of the coming Constitution of China and definite details have now been published, there was published on August 10 an Imperial Edict which goes far towards annulling all the progress which has been made, for it commands the universal supression of the Chenwense or Political Society. To grant a Constitution and deny the right of political discussion in the same breath is more worthy of a place in Savoy Opera than in practical politics. The Edict seems well timed if it was intended to stifle a too rapid forward movement, for there were in Peking at the time representatives from nearly all the Provinces who had gone thither to make representations on the question of a Parliament, to urge which was their chief object. From the Edict, too, there is little hope of appeal, for it classes all politicians as "bad characters and political criminals," this being alleged on the ground that trouble has arisen, as in India, over the vapourings of the student class. As a matter of fact the Society is able to claim an exceptionally respectable following, and in the past it has obtained the toleration of Peking if it has not always been able to be certain of its approval. The inner working of the schemes for regenerating China are invariably amusing. Favour is given to one side, the Progressives, only to be more than counterbalanced by favours shown to the Reactionaries. It is an open question whether China would indeed derive all the benefit which she fondly pictures from constitutional government, even if realised according to the best traditions of the West. To devise one Parliament which would be truly representative of the conflicting interests of 400 millions of people, so widely disconnected as they must continue to be in the present state of China's internal communications, is a task which might appeal to the most imaginative brain. To a certain extent China has a Constitution already adapted to her needs, for it has grown up with the nation and through it the voice of the people may be heard. What is needed is not so much a new form of Constitution—a word which is becoming the plague of the world—as the old one purified and made efficient. A promise has been given, however, that there is to be a new Constitution in 1917, and the Government can hardly repudiate its promise without bringing trouble on its head. If one may judge by recent events the intention of Peking has been to cajole the Provincial heads into a belief that the millenium is coming, whilst all the time it has been working quietly but swiftly for the gathering in of all control of public affairs into its own hands. Centralisation spells ruination to local officials, and that is why the trouble which is brewing must appear on the surface in the near future in no uncertain manner. China is undoubtedly awakening and in this era of surprises it may be that the slumber will terminate in a sudden revolution to which the Peking attitude is decidedly provocative. Should that occur the dry bones will present few pickings.

GENERAL ALDERSON AND THE PRIVATE.

GENERAL ALDERSON has published for circulation in his own Division, "Lessons from a Hundred Notes made in Peace and War." The author of these notes was commanding a mounted brigade in South Africa, when one morning in the hurry of saddling up and getting off he was called upon to settle a somewhat delicate matter. A private of one of the corps of his brigade, in a fit of rage kicked his horse, upon which his commanding officer a man of a peppery temperament who was standing by, promptly kicked the private. The private demanded to be taken before the brigadier. "You kicked your horse?" "Yes Sir." "And your commanding officer therefore kicked you." "Yes Sir." "Well now look here my man, you are jolly lucky that it was only your commading officer who kicked you and not the horse, which you would have well deserved for kicking him." This judgment, worthy of a Solomon, appears to have satisfied all parties.

WHERE DO CUBIC FEET OF GAS RUN TO?

A CURIOUS fact was noted at the Directors meeting of one of the great London Gas Companies. This was the loss, complete and unaccounted for, of no fewer than 110,000,000 cubic feet of gas. No ordinary correction of calculations could account for this, and one ingenious director enunciated the opinion that it was probably due to the heaviness of the motor traffic in the streets, motors, lorries and great vans thundering along and shaking the very foundations of London, and possibly causing leakage from the gas mains on the junctions of pipes. It seems a far fetched way of accounting for the loss of so many cubic feet of gas. But just now there is a most severely inimical correspondence being carried on against indiscreet or impatient motorists, and against the invasion of streets by the motor engine towing enormous lorries in long-drawn sequence almost as great as that of a special train. Any stick will do to beat a dog with. But putting down the loss of 10,000,000 cubic feet of gas to the escapades of motors is pure prejudice.

MR. M. HARRISON, C. S., is appointed District Judge, Simla, with effect from next month.

THE 32nd and 34th Pioneers are likely to be employed on the road making at Simla during the coming winter.

THE Hon. Mr. Muir Mackenzie, Member of the Bombay Council, and the Hon. Mr. Colvin, Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, are on a visit to Simla.

A NOTIFICATION in the Military Department announces that the Secretary of State has sanctioned a pension of £600 per annum to Indian Medical Service officers who have completed twenty-seven and a half years' service, this new rate to have effect from the 2nd August.

As a mark of gratitude for his services to Bombay cricket, not the least portion of which has been his contribution to the scores in the Triangular matches, Capt. Greig has been presented with a handsome silver loving-cup and jug subscribed for by lovers of cricket in Bombay.

OUR BERLIN LETTER.

HIGHER GIRL'S SCHOOLS IN PRUSSIA.

Belgium and the Congo.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BERLIN, SEPTEMBER 4.

At last the long expected plan of reforming the secondary schools for girls in Prussia has been carried into practice by order of the Minister for Education. That a great step forward has been done and that in point of systematic thoroughness the examples of a similar reform in other countries have been left far behind, is readily admitted. Yet there are many writers on pedagogic subjects who declare themselves disappointed as their favourite idea has not adopted there is perhaps no subject on which critics are more prone to give vent to their own prejudices than higher female education.

The first point of discussion has always been the length of the curriculum. That the old system with its nine years schooling was too short for securing an all round education according to modern requirements, has now been officially recognized. The general demand was for an eleven or even twelve years' curriculum. Wisely the authorities who have to consider the circumstances of smaller and larger towns alike solved the problem by a general course extending over ten years and by creating a new Kind of girls' High Schools for those wishing to spend two years more in a public school. These new Institutions, called Lyceums, will offer instruction not only in sciences and languages but also in the elements of sociology pedagogics and domestic economy. As the girls attending the Lyceums will on an average be at the age of 16 to 18, these additional subjects are well chosen.

Much stress is laid in the new regulations on developing the reasoning faculties of the girls more systematically as was formerly considered necessary in girls' schools. Mathematics and natural sciences are placed more in the foreground, even to such an extent that some people have uttered a doubt whether the linguistic studies demanded as the mainstay of higher female education will not suffer from this innovation. They cite the authority of Goethe who denied the validity of a mental training based chiefly on mathematics and complain that the Government has not used the opportunity for introducing Latin as a compulsory subject in a similar way as in the corresponding schools for boys. Already the German historian has pointed out that as a means for cultivating the logical faculties of a young mind Latin deserves preference even before mathematics. Whether that may be said of the "Latin withour tears" nowadays practised in private institutions for finishing a girl's education, is however an open question.

But the Prussian Reform does not stop at these schools for giving a liberal education to the multitude of middle class girls. It profides also a special preparation for Academic studies equivalent to the existing three kinds of corresponding schools for boys. After the fourth year in a new middle school girls aspiring for a learned career may enter any of the Latin schools for girls already existing or newly organized. They have the choice between a so-called Humanistic Gymnasium with Greek as a compulsory subject, or a "Realgymnasium" with Latin and natural science as principal subjects, or an "Oberrealschule" where Latin is also taught but the principal importance is reserved to mathematics and natural science. A nine years attendance at any of these institutions will entitle the successful graduate to become an ordinary student in a German University and prepare for a degree or as the case may be for a learned profession. Thus the much desired equality of the girls with the boys of corresponding age is at last arrived at.

It is, however, not to be expected that the Prussian schools for girls will at once offer for all girls similar opportunities as they exist already for boys and lads. Not until a sufficient number of schools of the new type will have been built up, will this desirable aim be reached. It is left to the municipalities to transform their existing girls' schools according to the new plan. That will be a costly affair for many middle-sized towns and largely depend on their financial status. It will be easier after some years when there will be a sufficient number of certificated lady teachers for high schools available than now when only men who have passed the prescribed examinations at the end of their Academic carreer can teach the subjects newly introduced. Practically the Reform will be carried through by degrees. First the girls' schools of mosttowns will be transformed into middle schools with a ten years' course. Then the wealthier and more ambitious towns will erect Lyceums of the new type. The last step will be, except in the largest cities, the foundation of the learned schools in one form or another. The whole bearing of this grand reform of female education will show itself only after ten or fifteen years, when it will probably be in full swing. Equality of opportunities, not the co-education of the sexes will then be the principle in the secondary and higher education of the Prussian State.

BELGIUM'S COLONIAL CAREER.

By the vote of August 26th the Belgian nation has taken immediate possession of the enormous colony of the Congo Free State in a similar way as the United Kingdom acquired its Indian Empire from the East India Company fifty years ago. But in this case we find nothing of the hopeful self-reliance, that made, in spite of Richard Cobden's warnings, the establishment of the India Office a turning point in the Victorian Era. The majority of 28 in the Belgian Chamber in favour of the Bill of appropriation is rightly consider as a creditable success of the Government: but even among the most active supporters of this policy there is now no enthusiasm observable. The general verdict of public opinion in view of the new situation was admirably summed up by the Deputy M. Hymans in his grand speech ending with the resigned French Motto: "Fais ce que dois, advienne qui pourra."

How are we to explain this rather sorrowful mood in a nation so full of enterprizing spirit at a moment of its transition from the "Personal Union" to a period of Colonial Policy? This question presents itself with all the more force, as the price the country has to pay to the King of the Belgians as forme: "Sovereign" of the large Congo Free State appears to an unbiassed observer by no means exorbitant or even high. Moreover, the four million Lstr. the country pledges itself to pay the King Leopold II will be used for the direct or indirect advantage either of the motherland or its new gigantic colony. Nearly one half of the sum total, the King is to spend on the building of palaces and other sumptuous structures at Brussells. Ostende or in the vicinity of his beloved summer residence at Laeken. The other half, payable in sixteen annual instalments will be exclusively spent on improvements in the colony itself. The remainder of 200,000 Lstr. is made up by allowances to the heir presumptive Prince Albert up to the time of his ascension to the throne and to the youngest daughter of the King until she gets married, by very moderate pensions to the officials of the now dissolved administration of the Royal Demesne and by the contributions for the sustenance of the wonderful Royal Hot-houses and for the benefit of a station of Roman-Catholic Missionaries in the valley of the Congo. All these taken together are very easy obligations in consideration of a territorial gain of 392 million acres or about 85 times as much as the whole area of the Kingdom of Belgium. Besides 120 miles of railways in working order are thrown into the bargain. Nor can it be doubted that vast tracts of the new Colony are very rich in mineral ore, more especially copper, tin, coal and even gold. Then there are the India rubber plantations of vast extent, that may yield a lasting source of revenue when the present system of spoliation is given up. Altogather the assets of the colony falling to the Belgian State may be considered far in excess of the money payments the nation gives in exchange.

THE DISCONTENTMENT OF THE BELGIAN PUBLIC at the stipulation of this agreement is due to quite other sources than a mere business calculation of the "quid pro quo." Firstly by this Act of Parliament a hope is set aside that for the last eighteen years has been justly cherished. For by his famous will of August 2nd, 1889 the King was known to have bequeathed to the nation that "Congo Free-State" which he had got possession of by his own energy and by the endowment sanctioned by the Berlin Conference summoned by Prince Bismark in August 1885. In 1890 the King had even gone a step further as he promised in a letter to the then Prime Minister M. Beernaert that he was prepared to hand over unconditionally his African possessions to the State whenever Parliament should express a desire in that sense. But during the last fifteen years Leopold II has developed in a quite other direction from that of his admirable Idealism in the first 25 years of his reign. He has more and more gained the reputation of a shrewd and even unscrupulous business man who wished to derive the highest obtainable profit from the trust bestowed on him by the Berlin Conference. Instead of a donation it eventually came to a bargain at which the King dictated his terms and gained most of his points. A nation that was justified to expect something as a free gift and is afterwards compelled to pay a price nevertheless will always grumble at the conditions however reasonable and profitable they would appear in a free market. Much more important was indeed the political and economic deterioration of the state of things since 1892 and the English intervention caused thereby within the last few years. For it was obvious that Leopold II during the last sixteen years allowed himself and his help-mates a very free hand in the exploitation of his "demesne" in the Congo districts of Africa. Like a conqueror he confiscated by a stroke of the pen the whole soil of his native "subjects" and disposed of this enormous property most arbitrarily by selling monopolies either for India-rubber "plantation" or for mining concessions to a number of Companies of Belgian, French, English and American capitalists. For the sake of these enterprizes his officials were allowed a free hand in dealing with the Indian and other traders that had formerly made a living in the Congo Free State. By these

RECKLESS ACTS OF AN ASSUMED DESPOTIC PREROGATIVE

evidently the conditions were neglected that had been reserved by the Congo Act of 1885: viz. the bettering of the state of the natives and the liberty of trade for all comers. It stands to the credit of the English Government that it protested again and again to this system and to the Belgian horrors in the Congo districts as they were reported by interested parties and by special enquiries started in consequence of the never ending complaints; but the Sovereign of the Congo Free State insisted on his rights with all the more energy, because the loans contracted in Belgium seemed to unite the monied interest of his European subjects with the business prospects of the Congo Companies. The result was that Belgium has now to acknowledge the necessity of introducing sweeping reforms so that the natives will regain their freedom by a systematic restitution of their former landed property and that the open door policy stipulated by the Berlin Conference will be realised. Only by resolute steps in this direction the threatening interference by Great Britain and the unavoidable complications likely to accrue from her decided attitude for the new "Sovereign" whose position as a neutralized State is most peculiar may safely be avoided. This new policy is however practicable only by sacrificing rights and possession that appear as assets in the now accomplished business transaction. Never has a state entering on a colonial career been burdened with such obligations. It is the general conviction of the leading circles in Belgium that a long series of hard years will be necessary to undo the mischief done and that only after dealing successfully with the definits of the new Colonial Budget the blessings of national of expansion may be expected for the mother-country.

L. ASCH.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 23.

Lieut-Col. W. H. M. Stewart, I. A., retires with effect from last month.

Lieut. Sale, 85th Horse, resigns the Service from the 15th proximo.

Lieut. Norton, 101st Grenadiers, goes on half pay from the 16th instant.

The following postings are ordered :—

Second-Lieuts. Johnson to the Poona Division, Donie to the Rawalpindi Division, and Townshend to the Lahore Division; and Lieut. Garford to Central Provinces and Graeme to the United Provinces.

Capts. Bignell, 1-9th Gurkhas, and Benwell, 35th Horse, and Lieut. Mackrell, 109th Infantry, are posted for plague duty in the United Provinces

CAPTAIN W. H. Wilkin, Sherwood Foresters, has been ordered to join the 1st Battalion at Bangalore, and has been placed on duty with the Indian draft of the 2nd Battalion, Royal Sussex Regiment, now *en route* to Karachi.

CONSOLIDATED rules under the Indian Mine Act are puplished in the *Gazette of India* to be taken into consideration after the 18th December next. They are applicable to all Mines, but the notification announcing them states that they do not purport to introduce any material alteration on what is already in force.

INDIANS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

NO CHANGE IN THE SITUATION.

All Parties United.

EXTRA TAX ON NATIVE OCCUPIED LAND.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 22.

Reuter's Agency is informed, on the best authority, with reference to the suggestions that there has been a change in the situation regarding the question of Indians in the Transvaal, that the policy of the Imperial Government is not changed.

While the Imperial Government cannot oppose the settled determination of all parties in the Transvaal to prevent further immigration, both the Imperial and the Transvaal Governments are most anxious to make the details of the administration as palatable as possible.

The telegrams which have been addressed to Lord Morley are receiving careful consideration, and have been duly communicated to the Colonial Office.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 23.

The Natal Legislative Assembly has passed the Taxation Bill, imposing quadruple the ordinary tax on owners of land which is let to Indians or Natives.

THE NEWCASTLE ELECTION.

Premier and Liberal Candidate.

THE PARLIAMENTARY PROGRAMME.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 22.

Mr. Asquith has written a letter to Mr. Shortt, the Liberal candidate at Newcastle, in which he says that, in addition to the Licensing Bill, the Government will immediately deal with other social questions, the most urgent of which is that of unemployment, which Government is at present anxiously considering in view of early legislation.

PRINCE VON BULOW AND THE PRESS.

No Attack on England Intended.

A FRIGHTFUL MISUNDERSTANDING.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 23.

Telegrams from Berlin state that Prince von Bulow, speaking at a garden party yesterday, given in honour of the International Press Congress, referring to the power of the Press, said that few people realized that it was a new apparition in the history of civilization. He warned his hearers against furthering injustice and falsehood. A journalist, he said, ought to be a patriot, "but patriotism is not injustice to others."

Speaking to Reuter's correspondent, Prince Bulow declared that nobody in Germany would dream of attacking England. Such an idea was a frightful misunderstanding.

THE MANCHESTER UNEMPLOYED.

Attempted Raid on a Workhouse.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 22.

Three thousand of the Manchester unemployed attempted to raid the Workhouse today, but the police frustrated them.

Meanwhile the strikers are holiday-making and the places of amusement are filled. It is expected, however, that the pinch will soon be felt.

THE EULENBURG CASE.

Prince Released because of Ill-Health.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 22.

Prince Eulenburg has been released in consequence of the state of his health.

THE COTTON WAR.

Five-hundred and thirty Mills Closed.

EARLY SETTLEMENT IMPROBABLE.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 23.

Five hundred and thirty mills are now closed in Lancashire. The officials of the card-room operatives have taken no steps to hold a second ballot. The opinion is given at Bolton that the lock-out will not be quickly settled.

TERRIBLE FRENCH NAVAL DISASTER.

Gun Turret Destroyed.

FIFTEEN KILLED.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 23.

The premature explosion of a charge on board the French cruiser "Latouche Treville," at Toulon, caused a gun to explode, shattering the turret.

Fifteen men were killed, two being blown a hundred feet into the air.

DEATH OF SIR NIGEL KINGSCOTE.

Oldest Officer of the Royal Household.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 22.

The death is announced of Colonel Sir Robert Nigel Fitz-Hardinge Kingscote, Paymaster of the King's Household.

Colonel Sir Robert Nigel Fitz-Hardinge, Kingscote K.C.B., G.C.V.O., D.L., was the oldest officer of the Royal Household, and a great friend and confidant of the King and Queen. One would never have thought to look at his lithe and well-set figure, that Sir Nigel, whom time touched very lightly, was within eighteen months of being an octogenarian, but so it was for he was born in February 1830, his father being Colonel Thomas Kingscote, of Kingscote, and his mother Lady Isabella Somerset, daughter of the sixth Duke of Beaufort. He did not go to any public school, but after eight years of private tuition he went abroad for a year with a tutor, and then, when only sixteen years of age, he got a commission in the Scots Guards, with which regiment he served until 1858, going all through the Crimean war and acting in the capacity of A.D.C. to his great-uncle, Lord Raglan. He was engaged in the battles of the Alma and Inkerman, and in the siege of Sebastopol till the death of Lord Raglan, whose body he escorted home. Much as he had seen of the fighting, it was his good fortune to come out of it without a wound. Before going out to the Crimea, he had been in July 1852 elected as a Liberal for the Western Division of Gloucestershire, a seat which he held till 1885, when he was appointed Commissioner of Woods and Forests.

Sir Nigel Kingscote first married in 1852 the fourth daughter of the first Lord Leconfield, who died very young, and upon his return from the Crimea he married in 1856, Lady Emily Curzon, daughter of the first Earl Howe, and sister of the late Duchess of Beaufort, and of the late Lady Westmorland, being also half-sister of the Duchess of Abercorn. Sir Nigel Kingscote was Groom-in-Waiting to the late Queen Victoria from 1859 until 1866, and in 1864 was appointed Comptroller of the Stables to the Prince of Wales. While occupying this responsible post he had charge of all the stable arrangements, including a stud of hunters for the Prince's personal use, and the barouche horses, which, it may be said without exaggeration, were the finest in London, those at Buckingham Palace not excepted. It was at this time that the Queen (then Princess of Wales) drove when in London a pair of grey ponies, with two outriders and a groom behind, and this smart "attelage" was, of course, the object of Sir Nigel's special care. He held this post until 1885, when he was made Extra Equerry to the Prince of Wales, retaining the latter post after the Accession, when he was appointed Paymaster of the King's Household. A further appointment at Court was that of Member of the Council of the Duchy of Cornwall, made in 1886, while in 1888 he was made Receiver of the Duchy. Lady Emily Kingscote had during this long period been Lady of the Bedchamber to Queen Alexandra, a post which she has only just resigned, and she, like her now deceased husband, was high in the favour of her Sovereign.

Sir Nigel Kingscote had done some little soldiering at home since his return from the Crimea, for in 1862 he succeeded his father as honorary Colonel of the North Gloucester Militia (now the Fourth Battalion of the Gloucestershire Regiment). He was one of the oldest members of the Council of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, and chairman of the Finance Committee, having been President when the show went to Bristol, which is near Kingscote, in 1878. He had his doubts as to whether the peripatetic system of holding a show in a different place each year, to which the Society had reverted after three years of disappointment at Park Royal, would be found to answer, but he was above all things anxious that it should have a fair trial. This was not his only connection with agriculture, for he was chairman of the governing body of the Royal Veterinary College for the training of young men for the veterinary calling, and the whole cost was borne by private enterprise until 1906, when the Government for the first time gave a small subsidy. Moreover, he took, in 1862, to breeding shorthorns at Kingscote, and the herd, recruited principally from Bates blood, has been maintained pure ever since, though it is valued chiefly from the milking point of view. It may be added that Sir Nigel inherited from his father a fine flock of Southdowns, which had been on the estate since 1840, since which date, too, pure Suffolk horses have been bred on the farm.

Sir Nigel might almost be said to have lived on horseback since he was four years old, although he was not allowed to ride to hounds at that early age, his hunting career beginning when he was sixteen. He could remember hunting with old Bill Long when the latter was with the Badminton, and Sir Nigel had the management, under Clark, of that famous pack during the time the late Duke of Beaufort was at Gibraltar. He had hunted also with the V.W.H. and the Berkeley, in which county Kingscote is situated, and among his unpleasant experiences in the hunting field was the breaking of a leg when riding one of the Prince of Wales's horses while the latter was in Egypt. He also broke his ribs in the hunting-field; but he rode regularly before breakfast until recently, and was very fond of shooting and of sport in most forms, except racing; but he never succumbed to the allurements of the motor-car. In his early years he was devoted to cricket, and was mainly instrumental in getting together a cricket eleven to play the Free Foresters at Kingscote, and in bringing a team to play the Zingari at Badminton. Sir Nigel Kingscote had five half-brothers, three still surviving, and three half-sisters, one surviving, his father having contracted a second marriage, and he himself had by his own marriage two sons and two daughters, though only one son and one daughter (the Marchioness of Cholmondeley) are still living.

The greater part of Sir Nigel's life was spent in London, where his duties in connection with the Court took up so much of his time. For forty-one years—from 1856 to 1897—he lived in Charles Street, Berkeley Square, and he then moved to South Audley Street, where he took a lease for twenty-one years of a maisonette over Goode's shop, having three rooms on the first floor and ten bedrooms above. It was a very comfortable residence, with plenty of air and light, but Sir Nigel complained that the street was being rapidly spoilt by the noise and smell of the motor-buses, South Audley Street being one of those which are suffering the most in this respect. You did not hear them so much in the study, which had its windows to the back and was a very cosy room, the walls being covered with photographs, prints, and other portraits of relatives and friends. Among them was a signed photograph of the King (when Prince of Wales), while another valued portrait was that of the first Lord Raglan, to whom Sir Nigel Kingscote was A. D. C. in the Crimea. The portraits of the Duke of Connaught and of the late Duke of Albany as children were given him by the late Queen Victoria, and among other photographs and prints were those of Prince "Eddy," of the late Duke of Beaufort (who was at once his cousin and his brother-in-law), of the late Duke of Richmond, of the late Lord Westmorland (his brother-in-law), of the late Lord Suffolk, and of the late Lord Alington, while Lady Emily Kingscote's room was crowded with photographs and prints, among them being one of her son-in-law, Lord Cholmondeley, in his robes as Lord Great Chamberlain.

There are few, if there are any, English families, titled or untitled, of greater antiquity than the Kingscotes. The pedigree roll in the house at Kingscote traces this family back to the year 985 A.D., but it was between 1154 and 1170 that the manor came into their possession. Robert Fitzhardinge, grandson of the then King of Denmark, is the common ancestor of the Lords Berkeley and of the Kingscotes of Kingscote. By his wife, Eva, a niece of William the Conqueror (being a daughter of the latter's sister, Godiva), he had several children, among whom were Maurice, his second son, and Aldeva, his youngest daughter. Aldeva married Nigel FitzArthur, son of Arthur, descended from Ansgerus, the Saxon. With his wife, Aldeva, Nigel received as his dower the manor of Kingscote, and from them the Kingscotes descend. The marriage took place soon after the year 1154, and the grant of the manor was confirmed by the above-mentioned Maurice in the year 1188. The now deceased holder was Nigel the fifth, and the twenty-fifth in descent from Robert Fitzhardinge. The gift of William the Conqueror has never been taken from its owners, and the domain measures exactly the same, acre by acre, as it did according to the record of the first Doomsday book.

The house, part of which is very old, was added to in 1820, and is situated on the edge of one of the many valleys or dells running from the top of the Cotswold Hills, some eight hundred feet above the level of the sea, into the Vale of the Severn. The house is surrounded by pretty sloping gardens and grounds, and the woods are noted for the size and beauty of the beech trees. The park, which is a very extensive one, possessed a fine racecourse (which was known as the Goodwood of the West of England), where races were regularly held in September, the round course being a mile and a half, with a straight run in of six furlongs. Cups were run for every year, and Sir Nigel Kingscote has one in his possession which is dated 1816. The races were, however, given up about 1825, and they have not been revived. Sir Nigel Kingscote used to point out in the park a secluded dell where prize-fights once took place, but they have long since, of course, been abolished. In Sir Nigel Kingscote the Court loses its oldest, and one of its most interesting and historic figures.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

AUSTRALIAN DEFENCE.

Loan of British Cruisers.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 23.

The Admiralty has agreed to lend two up-to-date cruisers to Australia for training purposes.

THE DALAI LAMA.

Visits Peking.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 23.

A telegram to the "Times" from Peking states that the Dalai Lama is leaving Wu-tai-shan for Tingchau, whence he goes by train to Peking.

SITUATION AT TABRIZ.

The Shah's Mandate.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 23.

The correspondent of the "Times" at Tabriz states that the Shah has telegraphed orders to Sipahdar to reduce the town, granting it forty-eight hours in which to accept the demand for disarmament and surrender of the ringleaders.

INDIAN TRAINS.

Changes in Construction.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 23.

Various changes in train construction are being introduced with a view to minimising acts of violence *en route*. Amongst others, footboards and continuous outside rails are being abolished on all corridor built vehicles, and the Railway Conference now sitting at Simla have been asked by the Railway Board to take up and report, without delay, upon the question of the feasibility of introducing thisand other safeguards generally, even if it be found upon investigation that it is possible to do without the footboards by which train thieves so often make their way to those they rob.

It will take some little time to adapt the existing pattern carriages to this arrangement, but a beginning will be made without delay, should the Railway Conference recommend this course. At the same time the work of fitting communication apparatus between passengers and guards is being pushed on with upon those carriages not already so provided.

HOOK-SWINGING.

A Cruel Practice.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, SEPTEMBER 23.

The Madras Government having been informed that hook-swinging and dragging of cars by men harnessed to them by hooks, which pierce their sides, are performed during the Mariyamman festival at Samayapuram and other places in the Trichinopoly district, have directed that the order of the Sub-Divisional Magistrate of Trichinopoly prohibiting such acts shall remain in force until further orders.

THE AMIR.

His Visit to Jellalabad.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPTEMBER 23.

The "Pioneer's" frontier correspondent states that the Amir of Kabul is not expected to reach Jellalabad until after the Ramzan.

DEATH OF MABEL LADY RUSSELL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 22.

The death is announced of Mabel Countess Russell.

Mabel Countess Russell was the lady whose wedded life with Earl Russell occasioned such a tremendous scandal a decade or two ago. She eventually divorced Lord Russell, who then married Mollie Sommerville, in Nevada, returned to England, was charged with bigamy, tried by his Peers, and sentenced to three months' imprisonment in Holloway Jail, a term which his Lordship duly served, and on his release in 1901, re-married Mollie Sommerville, who is the present Countess Russell. The late Countess's mother, Selina Lady Scott, also served a term of imprisonment at Holloway in consequence of the vile charges she brought against her noble son-in-law. Lord Russell spent over thirty thousand pounds on the litigation which followed his marriage with the now deceased Countess. The litigation extended over many years and may best be summarised in the following diary.

1890, February 6—Earl Russell married Miss Edith Scott, youngest daughter of the late Sir Claude Edward Scott, Bt.

1890, May.—After having lived with her husband for some four months in their residence, Eaton-square, Countess Russell left him.

1890, June.—Earl and Countess Russell were reconciled and lived together until June 12. On this date they agreed to separate, and never again cohabited.

1890, November.—Countess Russell presented a petition for judicial separation, alleging cruelty on the part of her husband.

1891, December.—The petition, heard before the late Sir Charles Butt and a special jury, was dismissed, Earl Russell being acquitted of the alleged acts of cruelty.

1894, April.—Countess Russell presented a petition for restitution of conjugal rights. As she persisted in advancing charges of a criminal character Earl Russell prayed for a judicial separation on the ground that her conduct amounted to "legal cruelty."

1895—Mr. Baron Pollock and a special jury found that Countess Russell had been guilty of "legal cruelty" against her husband and a decree of judicial separation was pronounced in favour of Earl Russell.

1897, July—Countess Russell appealed to the Court of Appeal on the ground that there was no evidence of "legal" cruelty, and the Court of Appeal (Lords Justices Lindley, Lopes, and Rigby) by a majority, dismissed the petition of the Countess for restitution of conjugal rights, and also the counter-petition of Earl Russell, Lord Justice Rigby dissenting.

1897—Selina Lady Scott, his mother-in-law, was sued by Earl Russell for criminal libel, in reference to the daughter's allegations. She pleaded guilty and suffered a term of imprisonment.

Earl Russell appealed to the House of Lords against the decision of the Court of Appeal dismissing his petition for judicial separation. The case constituted an interesting test on the question. What is legal cruelty? By a majority of four or five the judgment of the Court of Appeal was upheld, the appeal being dismissed with costs.

Thus, after seven years' litigation, the parties remained exactly as they were in 1890.

1898—Earl Russell met Mr. and Mrs. Somerville (Mollie).

1899, March 13.—He now deceased Countess Russell appeared on the stage at Plymouth Theatre Royal, as Winifred Grey in "A Runaway Girl."

1899, July.—Earl Russell went to America. Mrs. Somerville also left England.

1900, March 5.—Earl Russell filed a petition in the County-court, Douglas Nevada, U.S. A., praying for a divorce against his wife Countess Russell. On the same date and at the same court Mrs. Somerville presented a similar petition for a divorce from her husband. Both parties alleged desertion on the part of their respective spouses.

1900, Saturday, April 14.—American divorces granted. The same evening Earl Russell and Mrs. Somerville obtained a marriage license at Reno, Nevada, U.S.A.

1900, Sunday, April 15—The marriage of Mrs. Somerville and Earl Russell celebrated by Judge Benjamin Curler, the bride signing her name "Mollie Cooke."

1900, April 18.—The following advertisement appeared in the marriage column of the "Times" and "Standard":

RUSSEL—COOKE.—On the 15th instant at Reno, U. S. A., by the Judge, John Francis Stanley, Earl Russell, to Mollie, daughter of the late George Cooke of Cumbernauld.—(By cable.)

1901, March 29.—Countess Russell obtained a decree nisi in her petition for a divorce against her husband.

1901, June 17.—Earl Russell arrested on the charge of bigamy.

1901, July 18.—Lord Russell's trial in the Palace of Westminster. Lord Russell's offence was the merely technical one of having married in America a lady after obtaining a divorce from his first wife without waiting for the divorce to be recognised in England.

1901 October 11—Earl Russell released from Holloway Gaol. In the course of a review of his case his Lordship gallantly absolved the now dead Countess from having in stigated his prosecution. He said: "There is in the first place the question as to why I was prosecuted at all. One of the reasons seriously given to me by people in high authority is that I presumed to attend the House of Lords on my return from America and vote with the Bishops on the Temperance Bill. The Bishops didn't seem to like it. It was the only time I had attended after my return, and the only vote I had given. Personally I think there is something in the suggestion. I know, as a matter of fact, that the Treasury would never have prosecuted me on their own initiative. It has been stated that my first wife was at the back of it, but I don't believe it. She had no reason for doing it. My own opinion is that the Lord Chancellor or the Home Office forced the hands of the Treasury, and I further believe if I had not attended the House of Lords and given that vote the prosecution would never have taken place."

Earl Russell subsequently re-married Mollie Sommerville, who is the present Countess Russell.

CAPITATION CHARGES.

Immense Advance.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPTEMBER 23.

The rate of Capitation hitherto paid by India towards the training of British soldiers employed in this country is £7-10 per head, or about half a million sterling annually.

The increase of £300,000 annually, which has just been announced, therefore amounts to an advance of about 50 per cent.

POONA NOTES AND NEWS.

The Waning Season.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPTEMBER 22.

The indications of coming rain announced in last week's letter have been more than realized, and each afternoon during the past week, black clouds have banked up from the east and threatened our gaieties with a wet end and on several days given us tremendous downpours This is somewhat depressing, for the wet afternoons are succeeded by muggy mornings and the atmosphere is steamy and breathless. However, the rain is no doubt very useful to the country and it made a great effect at the races on Saturday when a lady whose most cherished dress and hat had just been ruined by the downpours remarked sweetly: "Such nice rain for the farmers; I am so glad."

Miss Clarke's concert on Wednesday, in aid of the depressed classes, was a great success and provided an entertainment of a calibre to which amateurs are very seldom able to aspire, much less attain. There were three items of prominent interest, the Indian rhapsody set to music by Captain Sullivan, A. D.C., and performed for the first time by Miss Clarke, the impassioned operatic duet from "Pagliacci" sung by Miss Clarke and Mr. Gilbert, and Tschaikoosky's concerto in B. flat minor, rendered on the piano by Captain Sullivan. In all three cases H. E. the Governor's band provided a most effective orchestra. The Indian rhapsody is an ambitious composition and aspires to reproduce the dulcet strains of that great stand-by of Indian music, the tom-tom, but there was fortunately little more than an aspiration in this direction. The composition, though a trifle weak in parts, was distinctly effective and was charmingly sung by Miss Clarke.

In the operatic duet Miss Clarke and Mr. Gilbert gave us a very spirited rendering of a fervid love scene. Mr. Gilbert who is a stranger to Poona has a fine and well-trained voice which was shown to fullest advantage in this performance. Captain Sullivan's masterly performance of Tschaikoosky's weirdly attractive composition was a real treat, and he responded to an enthusiastic encore with a bizarre little piece which greatly delighted his hearers. To the average member of the audience, however, perhaps the most pleasing items of the programme were Miss Clarke's encore song "Love me to-day" and Captain Drummond's "Less than the dust." Both are old favorities and both were delightfully sung. There was no division of opinion as to the merits of Lady Locke Elliott's graceful rendering on the violin of Ries' Adagio and her canzonetta which she accorded to an insistent encore was quite charming. The impassioned love element in the songs was perhaps a trifle too much in evidence and appearing in black and white in the programme produced an effect that was somewhat mawkish; so when the band shruck up a lively march at the the end, following immediately after two very lugubrious songs, the "depressed classes" amongst the audience pulled themselves together and brightened up considerably. The concert was, however, of great merit and interest and must have brought in a large sum for the charitable object with which it was given.

On Monday there was a dance at Ganeshkhind. Dancing began about 10 o'clock and there were in all twelve dances. Unfortunately the rain came down in torrents just about the time the guests were leaving Poona, and many people decided to stay at home and not condemn their horses to several hours in the wet and rain.

The ballroom was almost too hot for any but the keenest dancers and throughout the evening it was never the least crowded. Purdah ladies, as at the Military Ball, viewed the gyrations and costumes of the dancers from a screened balcony, and one wonders how their opinions compared with those of the critics below. The season is waning and a dance now no longer brings out an array of new frocks, but every one agreed that Miss Westlake looked charming in her green dress as also did Mrs. Carnegy in a pale-coloured brocade. Amongst those present were the Raja of Dharampur, Sirdar Padumjee and Mrs. Padumjee, and Mrs. Jehangir. A fancy dress dance is announced for Monday at the Gymkhana with the alternative of "poudre" for those who prefer it.

Hounds met on the 16th at Kalas but it was a poor morning for hunting, and very little resulted. On Thursday, however, the meet was at the 8th milestone on the Bombay Road, and as usual there was an excellent run ending in a kill near the Sisters; a second run of about two miles followed also with a kill. Miss Moxon afterwards hospitably entertained all the members of the Hunt to breakfast at the meet.

The Hunt Point-to-Point Races, which include a Diana Cup for ladies, are to take place on Tuesday the 29th, near the 10th milestone on the Nasik Road at 7 in the morning, and are to be followed by a dinner in the evening to Colonel Bull, M. F. H.

Thursday and Friday are the days fixed for the Poona Horse Show, so owners are watching their mounts anxiously and hoping for good luck at the next two meets; but in some ways it has been an unlucky season for horses and a very large number have been laid up. Mrs. Beatty, who met with rather a nasty accident last Sunday week, is steadily recovering, but will not be about for some days yet.

There were a great number of guests at the Ladies' Tiffin at the Club of Western India on Saturday. H. E. the Governor and Miss Clarke were at the Stewards' table and afterwards drove away in State to the race-course, but the rain commenced just as they left and the procession with the bodyguard and outriders was shorn of much of its splendour owing to the necessity for waterproofs. The shower ultimately became an absolute downpour and races were run under most adverse conditions, in fact many people expected them to be stopped as they were on the Governor's Cup Day last year.

Quite the prettiest dresses at the tiffin were white. Lady Locke Elliott wore a coat of white lace with skirt to match and Mrs. Stisted a princess dress of white embroidered silk. Mrs. Lamb and Mrs. Umfreville were both in white muslin with touches of pale blue. It is only on a few occasions of this sort that there is much chance for a display of millinery in Poona, and the Club butlers, used to waiting on mere men, are to be congratulated on the skilful way in which they circumvented the big hats which are now fashionable.

Meantime the old enemy is making its appearance. Plague, which has been prevalent in Kirkee for some time, has now broken out both in the City and in Cantonments, and it behoves every one to do all they can to promote inoculation and to assist the authorities in carrying out their crusade against rats and squirrels.

THE SOMALILAND FIGHTING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPTEMBER 23.

The troops engaged with the Mullah in Somaliland are presumably drawn from the 6th Somaliland Battalion of the King's African Rifles, whose head-quarters are at Berbera. This Battalion is commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Hannyngton, 129th Baluchis, and officered from the Indian Army.

PRESIDENCY vs. HINDUS.

Presidency Champions.

HINDU DEFEAT.

The Presidency, having defeated both the Parsees and the Hindus in the International Triangular contest, have won the position of cricket champions of Western India. The Presidency triumph, coming as it does after nearly a decade of disappointing reverses on the Bombay ground, is doubly welcome and creditable. A Presidency defeat on the Bombay ground had come to be looked upon as a certainty, so much so that the victory of the Presidency over the Parsees on Saturday came in the nature of a surprising novelty; in fact, when their last wicket fell on Saturday last, the Parsee spectators were stunned. For a moment they could not realise that the Parsees had been defeated. This fact brings into more clear relief the Presidency victory. The victory was mainly due to the sensational bowling of Joy, and the splendid batting of Greig. The Presidency have been fortunate after a long time in getting a first-class trundler in Joy. Without meaning any disparagement to the other trundlers who have done yeomen work for their side in the past, it can safely be asserted that none of them approached Joy. The Indore trundler, though a bit erratic at times, is brilliant, and his marvellous leg-breaks place him in the very front rank of bowlers. Greig's splendid batting was another great factor in the Presidency victory and was a pleasure to watch. Meeting all the Parsee and Hindu bowling with a superb confidence all his own, he gave a delightful exhibition of sound and vigorous cricket. Everybody was glad to see the great batsman in his old form and he was received with tremendous cheering each time on his return to the pavilion. During the six days of the triangular contest he piled up an individual total of 244, with the brilliant average of 61 runs per innings. Of the other players who contributed to the victory, Sprott, Heath, Townend and Milne deserve mention. The first three batted finely for their innings of 42 (not out), 41, and 69 respectively. Milne, who unfortunately could not play against the Hindus, secured a very fine analysis in the match against the Parsees.

These victories will undoubtedly give a great fillip to Presidency Cricket. Interest in the international fixtures was at a low ebb owing to the tedious monotony of defeats; but the late victories will now add a new zest to the struggles. En passant, reference may be made to the discussions that have been going on as regards the advisability or otherwise of playing only two instead of three matches yearly. It has been asserted that the nine days of cricket in Poona and Bombay put an undue strain on the players participating in the contests, and that most of them find it very difficult to get a fortnight's leave. Suggestions have been made to play only two matches, one at Poona and one in Bombay, the final contest to be always reserved for Bombay where the fixtures draw the largest crowd. For instance, if the new arrangement were to be put in force, the Parsees will play the Hindus at Poona, and the winners, the Presidency, in Bombay, next year. According to the latest information, the new arrangement is likely to be accepted by all the contending sides; though no final decision has as yet been arrived at.

To return for a moment to the late contest. There can be no denying the fact that the team triumphed that most deserved to win. The Parsees and the Hindus, too, deserve to be congratulated on making a gallant though unsuccessful struggle.

TO-DAY'S PLAY.

The Hindus, who had overnight made 82 for 7 wickets, resumed their innings this morning. Owing to the state of the wicket, the game could not be commenced till 1 p. m.

Shivram and Telang faced the bowling of Greig and Joy. Telang drove Joy for a two, and a single. Telang was then missed in the slips by Rutter off Joy. The chance was a difficult one. The ninth decade then went up. A little later, Telang sent up the century amid loud cheering by driving Joy for a quartette. Telang was then once more missed, this time by Greig. But immediately after, Greig clean-bowled Telang (103—8—71). The retiring batsman had contributed a fine innings of 71, including eight 4's. He was loudly cheered on his return to the pavilion. Sesachari was the next man in. Shivram then telegraphed 110, which was soon followed by 120. Sesachari was then run out (120—9—2). Erasha was the last man in. Shivram then hit Greig twice to the boundary and sent up 130. In the next over, however, Joy clean-bowled him, the Hindu second innings terminating for 133. The Presidency thus won the match by 119. The following are the scores:—

PRESIDENCY.

1st Innings.

Capt Greig, c Erasha, b Shivram	52
Mr. Turner, c Sesachari, b Balu	3
Capt. Heath, b Date	41
Lt. Townsend, b Talpade	2
Comdr. Vines, c Erasha, b Balu	21
Mr. K. E. Cooper, b Erasha	2
Capt. Rutter, c Agasker, b Erasha	0
Mr. F. L. Sprott, not out	42
Mr. E. E. Coombs, l-b-w b Erasha	3
Col. Mosse, b Erasha	27
Mr. Joy, c Erasha, b Shivram	1
Extras	13
Total	207

HINDUS.

1st Innings.

Mr. Agasker, c Greig, b Joy	5
Mr. C. V. Mehta, l-b-w, b Coombs	1
Mr Ramalu, b Joy	6
Mr. P. K. Telang, b Coombs	4
Mr. K. A. Date, b Joy	9
Mr. Balu, c and b Mosse	6
Mr. Samel, not out	9
Mr. Shivram, st Sprott, b Joy	5
Mr. Talpade, b Joy	18
Mr. Sesachari, b Joy	2
Mr. Erasha, c Greig, b Joy	9
Extras	5
Total	79

PRESIDENCY.

2nd Innings.

Mr. J. T. Turner, c Samel, b Shivram	18
Capt. Greig, b Shivram	33
Capt. Heath, b Erasha	0
Lt. Townsend, c Agasker, b Date	17
Comdr. Vines, c and b Erasha	8
Mr. K. E. Cooper, b Date	13
Capt Rutter, c Shivram, b Talpade	0
Mr. F. L. Sprott, l-b-w, b Date	18
Mr. E. E. Coombs, b Erasha	9
Col. Mosse, c Agasker, b Date	0
Mr. Joy, not out	1
Extras	2
Total	124

HINDUS.

2ND Innings.

Mr. Agasker, c Townend, b Joy	0
Mr. Samel, l-b-w, b Coombs	0
Mr. Talpade, b Joy	0
Mr. P. K. Telang, b Greig	71
Mr. C. V. Mehta, c Sprott, b Joy	4
Mr. Date, c Vines, b Cooper	18
Mr. Balu, c Heath, b Greig	0
Mr. Ramalu, b Greig	1
Mr. Shivram, b Joy	30
Mr. Sesachari, run out	2
Mr. Erasha, not out	2
Extras	5
Total	133

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Presidency—1st Innings.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Mr. Balu	22	51	8	2
Mr. Erasha	19	51	3	4
Mr. Date	11	36	1	1
Mr. Talpade	10	26	3	1
Mr. Shivram	7	30	2	2

Hindus—1st Innings.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Mr. Joy	17	24	8	7
Mr. Coombs	11	31	3	2
Col. Mosse	6	19	2	1

Presidency—2nd Innings.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Mr. Talpade	9	26	2	1
Mr. Erasha	17	54	1	3
Mr. Shivram	11	25	0	2
Mr. Date	11	17	1	4

Hindus—2nd Innings.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Mr. Joy	15	50	2	4
Mr. Coombs	5	11	1	1
Col. Mosse	3	12	0	0
Mr. Turner	2	10	0	0
Mr. Cooper	2	12	1	1
Capt. Greig	7	33	1	3

NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS.

THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

THE MAHOMEDAN DEPUTATION.

H. E. the Governor's reply to the Mahomedan Deputation, which waited upon him at Poona, has struck me as the very perfection of good sense. His Excellency did not pat them on the back, nor did he say complimentary nothings and send them away rejoicing. He gave them instead very sound and wholesome advice. We are now getting tired of hearing about the historic and political importance of the great Musalman community, of their unwearied complaint that they are not adequately represented on municipal councils and in the public service, of their claim to have a Judge of their own race on the High Court Bench of every province, of their loyalty and devotion, and their aversion to "the chaos and retrogression which threaten India from the growth of some of the new forces which are at work." They are making the same complaints and giving the same assurances here, there and everywhere, with such iteration that the general public is nigh being sick of them. They say in their address to the Governor that in the administration of this province "the Mahomedans are regarded as a negligible quality." Do they mean to imply that they have been treated worse than they deserve, that the Government have been unsympathetic to them, and have been unduly favourable to the other Indian communities? Such an implication would be unjust, and with the tenderness felt by the administration towards this community it would savour of ingratitude. But I am willing to believe that they do not mean it. The Musalmans have to thank themselves for what they are. "You can count," said the Governor "on the most sympathetic treatment at the hands of Government; but the true remedy lies, mainly, in your own hands, and it should be attained by natural, not by artificial, means. If the Government were to place any community in an exceptionally favoured position, granting to its members, "qua" members, and apart from educational qualifications, special and peculiar privileges, the result could only be to arouse the just resentment of the communities, and, which is even more important, to enfeable the virility and check the progress of the favoured body." No truer, no wiser, words have been uttered on this question. If the Moslems will only give impartial consideration to this advice, they will be deeply thankful to him who has given it. It is far more valuable than the soothing sedative of commonplace sympathy, encouragement and commendation, which mean nothing in particular.

THEIR WANTS AND WISHES

The Musalmans complain that the extension of local self-government granted by Lord Ripon in 1882 "so far from being a blessing to our community in the Deccan, has been quite the reverse." They affirm that under the elective principal they find themselves in a hopeless minority on the municipal boards, that their representatives have no chance at elections before the overwhelming Hindu majority, and that their communal interests have suffered grievously in consequence. But the facts, as pointed out by Sir George Clarke, are not exactly in accordance with this statement. He said that in Sind in every one of four municipalities, with a population exceeding 15,000, Mahomedans secure full or excess representation, in proportion to the number of the electors. In Shikarpur, there were only 70 Mahomedan electors out of 564; but Mahomedans held ten councillorships out of thirty. It was further pointed out that in Poona city the Mahomedans had three representatives, which was almost exactly in due proportion to the number of Mahomedan electors. The Musalmans of India have celebrated the Turkish revolution as inaugurating the golden era of representative government in the Sultan's dominions, but the extension of the representative principle in India they regard with apprehension, as unfavourable to their own peculiar circumstances. They would rather flourish under a system of nomination and patronage. They view with alarm the increase contemplated by the Bombay Government in the proportion of elected members of the municipal boards, unless a special provision were made reserving a certain number of seats for their own community. Towards this preferential treatment, this "favoured nation clause," the Government are not favourably inclined. If the Musalmans are to be so treated, then why not the Parsis, Native Christians and other communities forming important minorities? The deputation has itself admitted in its address to the Governor that these communities have never asked for such special favours, and it has made another admission which I regard as rather damaging to the Mahomedan claim, namely, "that the present system is in no way injurious to them, and, indeed, it would not be difficult to prove that in many places their representation is far in excess of their numerical or political importance." How, then, have these minorities been able to assert themselves against overwhelming numerical odds? They have been able to do so on account of their public spirit, their enlightenment and education. The simple fact of the matter is that while the Parsis and Hindus adapted themselves readily to new conditions, and took to western learning the Mahomedans held aloof in sullen pride, and remained for long an inert, apathetic mass. They are now fretting and vexing over their pitiable plight, but I take their present unrest to be more satisfactory than a state of listless contentment, or abject despondency. When they have brought themselves into line with the other communities, they will see that it is not so very necessary for them to sue the authorities with incessant appeals. They know that they have the full sympathy of Government, but they must also know that it is, above all, a righteous and impartial Government, and as such, it will be repugnant to its sense of justice to favour them unduly or to impair the efficiency of the administration by holding race above merit. As a manly and virile race, the dignified course for the Mahomedans is to avail themselves, to the utmost, of the facilities provided for education by Government, and for the rich among them to follow the example of Sir Currimbhoy Ibrahim, who is going to found an academy for the education of his co-religionists on a magnificent scale.

THE PRESIDENCY-PARSI MATCH.

I am amused at the prophecies of the cricket-wise. They foretold a probable victory for the Presidency at Poona and a probable defeat at Bombay. The result has been quite the reverse. On the Bombay ground the Presidency had met with a long succession of reverses; hence the preliminary doubts and apprehensions of their supporters, their anxiety during the progress of the game, and their jubilation on the final event. Heartily as I had wished the Parsis to win, I congratulate the Presidency as heartily, for on the form displayed the best side has won. I have made it a point

innings, except on the not very illuminating ground the such things do happen in cricket. I have seen a stronger batting eleven of the Presidency dismissed by the Parsis for about half the paltry score made by them in the last match. In cricket, as in some other games, the racial idiosyncracies of a people come into play. Watch the Parsis batting, and, speaking generally, you will see in them a lack of patience, caution and self-control—qualities which are the distinguishing features of their opponents' play. The average Parsi batsman is apt to be excited and elated, and therefore his career at the wickets is short and doubtfully merry. But for these national defects, the display of the Parsis in the first venture might not have been so very melancholy. It stood in striking contrast with the scrupulous care and caution, the judgment, discretion and restraint which marked the batting of the Presidency in the second innings, although they had already gained an immense advantage over the other side. Indeed, the English batsmen could not have been more cautious, had they been actually playing a losing game. I must, at the same time, give credit to the Parsis for making a gallant stand in the second innings, playing an up-hill game with their usual pluck, and with unwonted patience. This annual fixture excites the keenest interest in the European and Indian communities. It is invested almost with national importance. This, in my opinion is a sad mistake, for the spirit which it engenders leads to heart-burning, and some incidents of the play produce a feeling among players and spectators alike which certainly does not make for harmony. Cricket, of all games, is supposed to be a great leveller, and to act as a bond of union between the members of the great British Empire. This may be so in theory, but in practice, if we must tell the truth, its tendency is rather towards creating mutual jealousy and ill-will. The great cricket contests between Englishmen and Australians have sometimes resulted in exhibitions, the like of which, thank God, we have not witnessed in Bombay. And it must be remembered that the combatants there are all cousins, and kith and kin of one another, whereas here they are at the antipodes. It is certainly not the purpose of my argument that these matches should be abandoned. For the thrill of excitement and pleasure which they produce, they are unsurpassable. But the pleasure and the excitement would be purer and healthier if the contest were divested of the national aspect with which it is invested, if a racial significance were not attached to the issue of the game. Parsi cricketers have often won the game, and on occasions have carried all before them, but that does not establish their superiority as a race. It would be a most absurd pretension.

THE SUBMERGED MILLIONS.

No charity can be more welcome or more valuable than that which has for its object the aid or relief of the depressed classes. The concert given under the patronage of Miss Clarke at Poona in aid of those unfortunates was very successful and highly creditable to her generous instincts. The foreigner can, after all, have but a hazy notion of the disabilities with which the low-caste in India is burdened as the penalty of his birth. His real condition is much worse than can be realized ordinarily by the alien. Much verbal sympathy is expressed for him by some members of the higher classes, but very little is actually done for him. The people branded as low-castes have themselves come to feel that their destiny has been determined by the Divine will, and to regard their lot as the inevitable portion of their birth. But it it is satisfactory to observe in them, here and there, some faint glimmerings of their consciousness, and their status and responsibilities as human beings. A society has been formed in Ahmednagar, and another in Nagpur, composed entirely of low-castes, with the object of ameliorating their own condition. They hold periodical meetings, at which discourses are given on temperance, education and moral topics, and I have it from a Hindu gentleman, who has devoted his life to the welfare of these classes, and has attended some of the meetings of these societies, that the proceedings were most striking for their earnestness and sincerity. It is not generally known that the low-caste in India number over forty-five millions, that is, one man in every seven of the population is a pariah. If we were to take the Hindus alone into account, the proportion of the low-caste would be nearly one in four. For their numbers alone, if for nothing else, these submerged millions ought not to be despised. What an enormous waste of economic power is made on account of the artificial barriers raised with the object of keeping them in a state of perpetual ignorance and degradation! Prevented from bettering themselves and fulfilling their destiny as free men, they are unable to contribute their own share to the progress and prosperity of society in India. Christian missions have rescued them by thousands by means of conversion; but it is believed that to seek their welfare by retaining them in the Hindu fold would yield happier results, and with this object a mission has been started under the auspices of Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and other prominent Hindus in Bombay. This mission is fortunate in securing the services of some very earnest men who have been doing excellent parochial and educational work in districts populated by the depressed classes in the city. What with the the slow awakening that we find in these people themselves, and with the dim sense of responsibility which is felt with regard to them by other Indians, there is reasonable ground for the hope that they will not continue for very long in exactly the same hopeless and abject condition, to which they have been consigned for ages.

DION.

ASIATIC RUSSIA.

Industrial Enterprise.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPTEMBER 23.

The Russians are showing considerable industrial enterprise in Central Asia, their latest venture being the erection of a cotton mill at Termez, on the northern bank of the Oxus. This is opposite Pata Kesar on the Afghan side of the river, distance of forty miles from Mazari Sharia. The Termez district is fertile and well populated and irrigation works have been constructed of late years, bringing much land under cultivation. There is a good service of shallow-draught steamers on the Oxus, and Russian immigrants have begun to settle down, while the local Sart and Turkoman populations are growing in numbers. There should be no difficulty, therefore, in obtaining labour. The mill may be regarded, says the "Pioneer," as an experimental one and it remains to be seen whether a market for yarns and piecegoods can be secured. Efforts will doubtless be made to supply the bazaars of northern Afghanistan, and it is possible that a flourishing trade may be established.

ANARCHY IN INDIA.

Daring Bomb Throwing.

PRISONERS' VAN DAMAGED.

OCCUPANTS UNHURT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 23.

The "Empire" publishes the following:—

A remarkable story of a bomb explosion was told last eveuing by Head Constable Ram Padarath Singh to the authorities of the Bengal Armed Police, Alipore.

Owing to congestion at the Alipore Central Jail, Singh was on Sunday last deputed to escort twenty prisoners from the Alipore to the Buxar Central Jail. The men were accordingly entrained at Howrah on Sunday afternoon. Everything went well until the train was within a few miles from Raneegunge, about 1 o'clock in the morning, when a bomb hurled from a passing train crashed into the door of the carriage conveying prisoners, and exploded. The carriage was badly damaged, great splinters of wood-work being torn in all directions. None of the prisoners were hurt, but Singh, who was nearest the scene of the explosion complains of having been struck a nasty knock by flying splinter, and also having felt the heat of the missile.

There being no alarm cords in the carriage, Singh was unable to stop the train and communicate the occurrence. When the train stopped at Mokameh the officials were immediately apprised of the explosion, and the station-master and guard, who had failed to hear the report owing to the noise of the passing train, made a speedy inspection of the carriage and reported the affair to the E. I. R. Police, who have now taken up the investigation. No reason can so far be assigned for the act, inasmuch as the prisoners are altogether unconnected with either the terrorists or the recent dacoities. No clue has so far been obtained as will lead to the arrest of the culprit.

Bomb Conspiracy Case.

Yesterday, Mr. Beachcroft, Sessions Judge of Alipore, refused bail to Bejoy Chunder Bhattacherjee and Balkrishna Hari Kani, two of the accused in the bomb conspiracy cases.

Arabindo Ghose.

In the case of Arabindo Ghose, accused's barrister prayed that the jail authorities be directed to allow his legal advisers to have interviews with him, in such a manner as would enable him to communicate privately with his legal advisers, or in the alternative, the authorities to send accused for some hours on a particular day before his trial, to the Sessions Court for the purpose.

The Judge granted the latter prayer and ordered that the prisoner should be produced in Court on Saturday next, not later than 11 a.m., the interview to last not later than 2 p.m., the police making proper arrangements for the safe custody of the accused.

Midnapore Conspiracy Case.

The "Indian Daily News" publishes the following:—

Midnapore, September 22.—On Sunday, at 1 p.m., the town residence of Raja Narendra Lal Khan of Narajole, at Midnapore, was searched out. Nothing incriminating was found there.

The police showed a search-warrant and looked up all the guns and a sword, belonging to the Raja, in a room. These are exempted under the Arms Act.

Mr. P. L. Roy, barrister, leaves Calcutta this evening for Midnapore to defend the Raja. The case will come on for hearing to-morrow.

Rangpur Bomb Case.

The "Statesman" publishes the following:—

Rangpur, September 22.—The case against Kshua Chandra Chakerbutty, Mahendra Lal Lahiri and Ashutosh Mozumdar, under Sections 399 and 302, Indian Penal Code, instituted on information given by Narendra Nath Gossain, the approver in the Alipore bomb trial, was taken up again by Mr. Vas, District Magistrate, to-day.

The prosecution examined eight witnesses, of whom the first, Bharsa Barkandaz, did not prove anything and retracted the statements made by him before the police.

The case was then adjourned to the 13th October for production of certain other witnesses and documentary evidence from Calcutta.

The accused were represented to-day by several leading members of the Bar, the Government Pleader prosecuting the case for the Crown.

The Orderly Assault.

Sheikh Panchoo, the young Mahomedan who struck the orderly of Mr. Mozahen Saq, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Midnapore, with a knife on his forehead, was yesterday fined Rs. 50, by the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

The Deputy Superintendent is the officer who is in charge of the case now being tried against the alleged anarchists at Midnapore.

Threatening High Officials.

TRIAL OF K. MUKERJEE.

ALLAHABAD, SEPTEMBER 23.

The hearing of the case against Kalicharan Mukerjee, charged with sending threatening letters to the Viceroy and Sir Harvey Adamson, was resumed, at Aligarh. The greater part of the day was taken up with the evidence of Mr. Hardless, Handwriting Expert, who is the principal witness.

Counsel for the defence relied strongly on a former ruling of the Allahabad High Court and contended that the Expert's evidence alone would not justify a conviction.

The hearing will be concluded to-morrow.

The Tinnevelly District.

WITHDRAWAL OF PUNITIVE FORCE.

MADRAS, SEPTEMBER 23.

A telegram from Tinnevelly states that the period of the imposition of a punitive police force having terminated and quiet having been restored in the Tinnevelly District, the punitive police force stationed at Tinnevelly and Tuticorin has been disbanded under the orders of Government.

Two Companies, composed of 50 and 75 constables, have been retained at both stations, of the cost, their maintenance being met from Provincial revenues. The withdrawal of the punitive force has given the greatest satisfaction to the people.

TILAK'S SENTENCE.

Burma Prsss Comment.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, SEPTEMBER 23.

In discussing the Bombay Government's recent alteration of the senteace passed on Tilak by Mr. Justice Davar at the Bombay High Court, the "Rangoon Times" questions the wisdom of such supineness in an article headed "Mistaken Leniency," and objects to Burma being made the dumping ground for Indian political and seditious refuse. The following are excerpts from the article under reference:—"When Tilak was being sentenced to six years' transportation Mr. Justice Davar remarked that he would probably be charged later on with undue leniency, considering the character of his offence and his previous conviction. Far be it from us to urge on the Government to add to his sentence or to even make life a burden to him; but this changing of his sentence passed by one of the Judges of the Empire from transportation to one of simple imprisonment is a decidedly mistaken policy: it is a sign of weakness, not of strength, and will undoubtedly encourage others of his seditious type to emulate the violence and subtlety of his language. A fortnight after the Mozufferpore outrage, when two innocent English ladies were brutally done to death, he wrote an article which, taken in conjunction with the subsequent one, left no doubt as to the seditious nature of his prompting to his country. Mr. Justice Davar, in sentencing him, said of these writings 'they are seething with sedition, they preach violence, they speak of murders with approval,' etc. Tilak's aim and object is evidently to overthrow British Rule, and in this we have no doubt a very large section, if not the majority of Indians, are in perfect sympathy with him. That the races of India could not remain at peace with one another for two months if British Rule were withdrawn to-morrow and that anarchy would result is of course incredible to them; but it all shows that men like Tilak are irreconcileables of the stamp that know no gratitude, and who will return to their old work of sedition as soon as ever they got a chance, probably to incite the people to worse things than the Bombay riots because of our very lenience, which is regarded as either weakness or an indication of fear. What we in Burma object to is that the province should be made the dust-bin into which all the refuse of India is to be shot. Surely Port Blair is good enough as a penal settlement where rest and seclusion with the chances of a contemplative life can be better secured, in a healthy climate too, and without the chance of the constant attention of people as martyrs on the altar of patriotism. We would ask the Lieutenant-Governor to point out to the Government of India the impolicy of their sending all their political detritus to Burma to act as object-lessons to the people of our weakness in dealing with criminals who incite to murder and violence, and yet are treated no worse than the starving man who snatches an article from another man's head after a second or third conviction. In conclusion, we hope with Mr. Justice Davar that we shall not have cause for considering the sentence on Tilak especially in its changed form as an unduly lenient one."

R. I. M. S. "HARDINGE."

Tilak's Arrival and Departure.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, SEPTEMBER 23.

The R. I. M. S. "Hardinge" sails this afternoon for Calcutta; with the 70th Company R. G. A., from Bombay and the 10th Gurkhas from Maymyo for Calcutta. The Gurkhas arrived this morning from Maymyo by special troop train.

One remarkable figure amongst Tilak's Ahmedabad Police escort, yesterday, was an attenuated looking native in conviet's clothes, who was said to be Tilak's cook.

In connection with Tilak's arrival and departure, the Police arrangements were perfect. Several persons sought an interview with Tilak, which was refused by the Commissioner of Police. Some native citizens tried to outmanœuvre the Police, by going in the river in sampans and collecting near Barr Street Jetty, where he landed. They were promptly dispersed. Not the slightest hitch took place, and as Tilak briskly stepped on to the footboard, and entered the Special, it steamed off on its journey to the capital city of Upper Burma.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR Health, Beauty and Luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," which Lady Constance Howard writes,—"Is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy, Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning:—When buying the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap" see that the Name and Figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by Chemists, Grocers, etc.

SPORTING NEWS.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA MOUNTED SPORTS.

Tenth Meeting.

THE programme set for decision at the tenth meeting, held last evening, was one of the best the Honorary Secretaries have arranged this season.

The proceedings opened with tent-pegging, but instead of the usual straight run to the peg, competitors were required to negotiate an intermediate hurdle. This added considerably to the skill required to take a peg, a by no means easy feat even with a straight run. There was, however, a slight falling off in the entries. The event was split up into two, one for horses and the other for ponies. For the former six competitors entered, of whom Captain Machie showed the best style and greatest accuracy and was awarded first prize, Mr. Grayburne being second and Mr. Carter third. There were only three entries for the pony event which was easily won by Mr. Owen Symonds, Captain Machie securing second place.

The Alpha and Omega Stakes, most aptly named as both first and last home earned marks, was the next event. The last time this item appeared on the card, it proved a somewhat tame affair, the conditions then being that the owner of the last horse home was the winner, the result being no race at all from a spectacular point of view. This time the conditions were entirely altered, the first prize going to the first rider home, and the second prize to the owner of the last horse to arrive at the winning post within two minutes from the start. The competitors were required to ride a given course, change mounts with another competitor and return to the starting post. The spectators instead of being obliged to watch a race at little more than funeral pace, were treated to a pucca race each way, as it required fast going the whole time to ride the course, change mounts and return within the space of two minutes; anyone coming in after that time being disqualified. The knowledge that any competitor except the owner of the first horse home might, whatever place he occupied at the finish, obtain second marks, provided his own horse was last home within the allotted time, added further interest to the race. Mr. Owen Symonds performed an acrobatic feat, being up on his new mount almost before his first horse had stopped, and came home an easy winner. Mr. Corbett was the owner of the last horse home within the stipulated time and so secured second marks.

The customary event for Lady Competitors came next, devoid however of any descriptive title. Competitors were required to ride a given course and to halt at a hurdle. On the other side of the hurdle and about six yards from it stood the nominee of each lady, provided with ten tennis balls, which he was required to throw to his partner one by one. Each ball caught had to be deposited in a haversack, which each lady carried for the purpose, and when all the balls had been thrown and caught, or missed as the case might be, the competitor raced back to the starting post. A novel but excellent way of ascertaining the winner was adopted. The first lady home scored as many marks as there were competitors, the second lady one less and the third one less again, and so on. To the marks so obtained was added one mark for each tennis ball brought home in the haversack. It will be seen therefore that the first lady home would not necessarily be the winner of the race. As usual the ladies turned out in great force, eight competitors going to the starting post. There is no half-hearted going on the part of the lady riders, and the pace was hot in the dash to the hurdle. Here a regular bombardment of tennis balls ensued, and it was difficult to pick out the probable winner. Mrs. McCausland was the first home, and having caught eight balls, obtained sixteen marks and proved an easy winner. Mrs Blunt who was fourth home had apparently shown greater skill in catching the balls than the ladies who arrived home second and third respectively, as she obtained second place with twelve marks, Mrs. Fitz-Gibbon being third with ten marks. The gentleman responsible for doing the necessary addition sums is to be congratulated on the lightning-like rapidity with which the result of the race was made known to the spectators.

The Nightingale Stakes, an old dish served up under a new name, came next. Each competitor having first been given the name of some well known tune, rides a given course to where his lady partner awaits him. Having dismounted and handed his horse to syce, he proceeds, if he has sufficient breath left, to whistle his tune. His partner is required to guess the tune, write it on a slip of paper and hand it to her warbler, who then flies to his horse re-perches himself and returns to the starting post. First home with time correctly guessed to win. Mr. and Mrs. Turner Green annexed this event, Mrs. Picard and Mr. Clare being second and Mrs. Hatch and Mr. Symonds third.

A truly sporting event was chosen by the Hon Secretary for the fifth event, namely, wrestling on Horse-Back, bare back, but unfortunately for the spectators it failed to fill, and had to be omitted from the programme.

As the light was now becoming bad owing to the approach of some very black clouds it was again decided to run the Horse and Pony Scurries in one event, the Ponies receiving a liberal start.

It would need more than one journey to the Mahaluxmi Race course to witness a finer race than that to which the spectators were treated on this occasion, the first four horses running home locked together, the rider of each doing his utmost to get home first. It would not have required a very large sheet to cover the lot, and the Judges must have had some difficulty in placing the first three. Their verdict was Mr. Hunt first, Mr. Bub second and Mr. Barraclough third. Distances were not given and only those who saw the race can appreciate the excitement which it caused.

The usual Band of the 116th Maharattas on this occasion was not in evidence, but excellent music was by kind permission of Colonel Neale and Officers provided by the Band of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers under the able direction of Mr. T. H. Maloy.

HOW TO KEEP COOL

We recommend all who suffer from the heat, to add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath or Foot Bath.

A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a lasting sensation of Coolness, Freshness and Purity. It invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The Cooling effect is Simply Magical.

See that "Condy's Fluid" is on the label. Sold by all Chemists.

Condy's Fluid is guaranteed to contain NO Permanganate of Potash.

Condy's Goswell Rd. London.

FOOTBALL.

The Rovers' Tournament.

EAST LANCS VS. ROYAL SCOTS

A GREAT GAME AND A DRAW.

Ever since the drawings for the Rovers' Tournament were published, and with the results in the first round a foregone conclusion, no match of the contest was looked forward to with greater interest than the meeting of the cup-holders and the local champions the Royal Scots, which took place last evening on the Cooperage. Owing to the great attraction, quite a second crowd turned out to witness the game and both the enclosures were filled to their utmost seating capacity. As if to do justice to the occasion, a vaste change was noticeable in the state of the weather and the sun was shining bravely when the ball was kicked off at 5-40 p. m, and no clouds disfigured the sky. The ground also was in a firm condition, and with no adverse wind, everything looked in favour of a good display. Never, however, were expectations more fully realized than yesterday afternoon. Both teams excelled, the public called it the game of the season and they were correct, the draw of one goal all quite justifying their verdict. No doubt, the point scored by the local team was provided for them by their adversaries and it was a bit of good luck too, but any other result than the present one would certainly have been considered a bitter stroke of fate for the Colaba team in view of their play.

The East Lancs winning the toss set their opponents to defend the Southern goal. Then followed a series of up and down charges, fast in nature and faster than anything we have seen before, but a brilliant defence at both ends would not permit any damage for a long time. When the Scots were attacking, Carefoot having fisted the ball, it struck the breast of the right-back and glanced into the nets, thus giving the Scots their point. Five minutes later, Parsons heading out of a corner shot, equalized. The rest of this half and the succeeding period consisted in very even play. The custodians were challenged very hotly but being always on the alert prevented further scoring.

Very few changes were made in the constitution of the teams by either of the sides. While the Scots had Girdwood back again as centre-forward, Bramwell and Parsons changed places, the latter playing inside-right,—a better outlet for his energies than his old position. As the teams are to play again, individual criticism will be reserved. The backs on both sides were very sound and often did some long and effective kicking. The local halves were, however, decidedly superior to those of the visitors, and Hill, Finnigan and Lakin were quite in their element. As to the forwards, the Lancs held the palm here, although in fastness both were equal. The Scots' advance line betrayed a sort of slackness or nervousness, by whatever name it be called—they were not up to their standard would be a more appropriate term—whereas the visitors always guaged the distance and shot with deadly aim. The ball was mostly in the sky and heading was carried on with a great deal of success by both the teams.

A review of the game would not be complete without reference to the referee. Corporal Tilley of the R. F. A. acted as umpire and justified his selection by keenly following the movements of the ball, which, when the leather travels fast and changes hands often, is very difficult. Frequently had he to blow his whistle, but the very fact that none of his decisions evoked a protest from either the players or interested spectators, is a sufficiently commendable verdict upon his refereeing.

The Scots kicked off and made a rush for the enemy's ground, but Duckworth headed the ball back. A return attack followed and Howarth centered but Bramwell shot wide. From the goal-kick, the Scots were back on the enemy's ground and Carefoot saved. Visits now were paid to both ends and when the local team were in front of the Bandstand goal, Carefoot fisted the ball to save a charge from Girdwood, but it struck the right back on the breast and rebounded into the nets. The Lancs now were on the aggressive but a "free" in midfield gave the Scots the opportunity to cross into the enemy's territory, but an "offside" against the right wing sent them as quickly back. The Lancs were now seen hotly pressing and out of a centre from Ainsworth, Howarth passed to Parsons and the latter heading between, equalized amidst applause. The ball now was seen all over the field, both sides trying their hardest to secure an increase but a strong defence frustrated all further scoring. At half time.

Score:—

East Lancs ..... 1 goal
Royal Scots..... 1 goa

Even exchanges opened the second half. A "free" to the Scots not having been utilized, but a skilful clearance by Hill, however, soon afterwards gave McConnan a great chance but the latter centered too hard. The Scots, however, remained on the same ground for some time, but Girdwood was not his old self somehow, and missed some good chances. The Lancs now attacking the right back incurred a corner, which profited them nothing. The Scots were back and the referee had to warn the Lancs' left-back for the use of offensive language to a player. The right back incurring a corner, it was not utilized by the Scots to any advantage. Attacks followed at both ends, the backs saving very gallantly. Again the Scots had a good position but Bolton's struck the left upright and, out of a corner, Wright in his ever eagerness to shoot, sent over the bar. The visitors now secured the ball and Parsons looked dangerous but Williams relieved by kicking out. A corner, which the left-back cleared but the centre-hal sending a volley it went over. It was about ten minutes to time now and darkness was setting in. Excitement increased and attacks were followed by counter-attacks, both sides trying hard to score the winning goal. The defence being what it was, it was impossible to penetrate it and the game had perforce to end in a draw.

Score:—

East Lancs..... 1 goal
Royal Scots..... 1 goal

TEAMS.

EAST LANCS.		ROYAL SCOTS.
Carefoot	Goal	Underdown.
Jackson	Backs	Williams.
Duckworth.....		Foster.
Slater	Half-backs	Hill.
Nelson.....		Finnigan (capt).
Alcock.....		Lakin.
Howarth.....	Forwards	Wright.
Parsons		Bolton.
Bramwell.....		Girdwood.
Boyle		McIntosh.
Ainsworth (capt)..		McConnan.

Referee—Corpl. Tilley, R. F. A.

TOURNAMENT TABLE.

	I. Round.	II. Round.
Y. M. C. A.....	R. F. A.	
R. F. A., Kirkee	3—1	
Carabiniers.....	Carabiniers	
Commercial Gym	4—2	
East Lancs.....	E. Lancs	1—1
R. G. A., Bombay	0—0 2—0	t. be
Royal Scots.....	R. Scots.	replayed
Govt. Telegraphs	2—0	to-day.
Rovers.....	bye	Worcesters
Worcesters.....	bye	W. O.
Somerset L. I.	bye	Somersets
Bombay Gymkhana...	bye	4—3

ROVERS' SPRINTING COMPETITION.

As a result of the walk-over on Tuesday to the Worcesters, they were awarded a W. O. also in the sprinting contest. The following players were to take part in the race on behalf of the Worcesters:—Clarke, Yarnold and Freeman.

SPRINTING COMPETITION TABLE.

	I. Round.	II. Round.
Y. M. C. A.....	Y. M. C. A.	
R. F. A., Kirkee.....	8—7	
Carabiniers.....	Com. Gym.	
Commercial Gym....	11—4	
East Lancs.....	R. G. A.	
R. G. A., Bombay ...	11—4	
Royal Scots	Telegraphs	
Govt. Telegraphs ...	12—3	
Rovers.....	bye	Worcesters
Worcesters.....	bye	W. O.
Somerset L. I.	bye	B. Gym.
Bombay Gymkhana	bye	8—7

The Durand Tournament.

MOUNTAIN ARMY SIRHIND BRIGADE,

vs. ROYAL IRISH RIFLES.

The Irish immediately went to the attack and a centre by their left wing nearly found the net. Immediately after, the Artillery left wing put in a shot, which was fisted out, to be returned to the Artillery quarters. A corner to the Irish resulted in nothing. However, not to be denied, the Irish inner right, getting possession, put in a good shot in the corner of the net. The Artillery now pushed the game, and from a good centre by their left the inner right drew level. Shortly after, the whistle sounded.

During the second half the game was very slow, neither side getting into dangerous quarters. An extra twenty minutes was allowed, towards the close of which the Artillery inner left had an open goal, but fumbled the ball. The game ended in a draw of one all, and will be replayed tomorrow.

RACING.

Poona Meeting: Sixth Day.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPTEMBER 23.

The sixth day of the Poona Meeting came off today, the weather keeping fine till the last two races which were consequently one in heavier going than were the first few, though they also, owing to a steady downpour on Friday, were on a course which was by no means fast. For mid-week, the attendance was large and on the whole exchanges were very fairly even between punters and books. It may not perhaps be out of place to mention here that Mrs. Beatty, wife of the popular Stewards, is progressing favourably after her serious accident on the hunting field.

Proceedings opened with the pony jump race, the Bhamburda Plate, and, despite a steadier of 11st 12lb, Recovery was made a warm favourite from Tete-a-Tete. Robin was taken right away to the front, and after going half a mile must have led by at least twenty lenghts with Perquisite as many lenghts last. That the leader would come back was certain, and he began to do so at the six furlong being passed by the two fancied ones at the half mile. From here Recovery very apparently had matters her own way and for the third consecutive time won the jump race pulling up.

The Lilliput Handicap was an open affair, out of a field of ten Grey Falcon, Scimitar, Darby and Saree being fancied. It was Yatim who made all the running, but at the bend Darby took command from Sir Jamal, Rajput and Saree outside after getting badly away and having to come the longest way. The first two had a race of it to within fifty yards of the post when Sir Jamal came away easily It was an upset, as could be judged from the fact that the pony was not led in by the owner, as customary.

All nine carded elected to run in the mile Stand Plate, and after Mallingeot had commanded most money Posco's stable showed their hand and she seen contracted to favouritism. The only line to go on into whether she can say, the distance was when she ran second to Royalist in Mysore, and she must have come on since then. She made all her own running, and when the next three, bunched together, put in their runs she held them very safe. The owner, in Metal Maid, Oakton, Lachlan and Posco, has a smart set of millets.

There was considerable diversity of opinion in the All Pony Plate, and though Come Back was a fairly strong favourite Koko, Chippy Norton, Gun Metal and Florrie, all had the confidence of their stables. Gun Metal was lucky in getting a break from the start and Florrie and Koko hand in hand at the bend, Chippy Norton getting away badly. From the distance Comeback put in his run but though he made a race of it the leader held out.

A treble event was prognosticated for this stable when False Start was made favourite for the Desert Handicap with solid money for Lookman, Amood Company and Vasco. For more than half the journey Osborne made the running, and then Ashrof and False Start passed him to be joined by Amood down the straight amood led and Lookman came away from the bunch but the former only wanted asking to win.

Lastly came the Paddock Plate with Rustile, Prince Lyon, Mozart and Lady Metal in most request, going out fancied in that order. As soon as they settled down Rustile went to the front attended by Lady Metal and Abruna, and though Mozart, Dormant and Prince Lyon, who got away very badly, made their runs down the straight, Rustile stayed on to win very comfortably. One cannot place much importance to the time as the going, especially in this race, was bad. Details:—

THE BHAMBURDA PLATE.—About 1 3-4 Miles over 8 Flights. Handicap for Ponies 1s. 2d. and under.

Captain H Meynool's Recovery 11st 12lbs...Owner 1
Major G Moore's Tete-a-Tete, 9st 10lbs.....Bond 2
Major G Moore's Robin 8st 3lbs.....Whalley 3
C ptain W D Grant's Perquisite 10st 9lbs Hon Bingham 4

Betting—6 to 4 Recovery, 2 to 1 against Tete-a-Tete, 5 to 1 Perquisite, 10 to 1 Robin.

The Race.—Robin immediately took the lead and going further away held a twenty length lead before the ten furlongs, followed by Recovery. Perquisite lost by as many lengths. At the six furlongs the lead was reduced to one of six lengths and before the half mile Recovery and Tete-a-Tete close together, were in front. Tete-a-Tete was being ridden on entering the straight and Recovery going away won pulling up by four lengths, two lengths next and bad fourth.

Time.—3min. 46secs.

THE LILLIPUT HANDICAP.—Handicap for Arabs 13-3 and under—Distance—6 furlongs

Messrs. M. Goculdas and J C Galstaun's Sir Jamal 8st 3lb.....Robinson 1.
Mr. L. K. Kapadia's Darby 8st 7lbs..... Evans 2
Mr. R. T. Forage's Saree 7st 11b.....A Ferguson 3
Mr. A. S. Oomer's Rajput 8st .....A. Hoyt 4

Also ran:—Grey Falcon, 9st 6lbs; Scimitar 9st 3lbs Shanwar, 8st 5lbs; Hermit 8st 1lb: Minx, 7st 13lbs; Yatim, 7st 3lbs.

Betting:—2 to 1 against Grey Falcon, 3 to Scimitar, 4 to 1 Derby, 5 to 1 Saree, 8 to 1 Shanwar and Hermit, 12 to 1 Sir Jamal.

The Race:—Grey Falcon being left, Yatim led out with a clear lead from Scimitar, Shanwar and Darby. Before the bend Darby displaced the leader and Sir Jamal came into prominence with Rajputs. Darby and Sir Jmal were racing together and as Saree began to come on the outside, Sir Jamal drew away to win fairly comfortably by two and a half lengths, three-quarters next. Time:—1 min. 23 secs.

THE STAND PLATE.—1 Mile Handicap for Horses.

Mr. R R S's Posco 9st..... Hill 1
H.H. Kour Saheb of Patiala's Mallin Yook 7st 11lbs.....Southall 2
H.H. Aga Khan and Aga Shah's Admiral Christon 8st 6lbs. ..... Kamad 3
Messrs. M. Goculdass and Jones's Sacristan II 9st 3lbs ..... A Hoyt 4

Also ran.—Mother Goose 9st 7lbs, Lachlan 8st 11lbs, Royalist 8st 7lbs, Squire Alfred 7st 13lbs Keenadan 7st 4lbs, carried 7st 5lbs.

Betting.—Evens Posco, 5 to 2 against Mallinyook, 5 to 1 Sacristan II. 6 to 1 Admiral Crichton 8 to 1 Mother Geose.

The Races.—Posco was first away followed by Mallinyook, Admiral Crichton and Sacristan Holding a clear lead Posco came down the straight well within herself and held the other three, who made a great race of it for places, quite safe winning by a length and a half, head between next two and same net.—Time 1 min 48 2/5 secs.

THE ALL PONY PLATE.—Handicap for Ponies 14-2 and under—Distance—5 furlongs.

Mr, M. Goculdass's Gun Metal 9st 3lbs...Southall 1
Mr. R R S's Comeback 9st 11lbs ..... Hill 2
Mr. Kelso's Encourage 7st 10lbs ..... Killern 3
Mr. Artin A Essayie's Koko 7st 9lbs .....Manley 4

Also ran:—Pantry Girl 9st 12lbs, Florrie 9st 3lbs, Chippy Norton 9st 1lb and Wild Boy 8st 12lbs.

Betting:—6 to 4 against Comeback, 4 to 1 Koko, 5 to 1 Chippy Norton, 6 to 1 Gun Metal and Florrie, and tens and fifteens the rest.

The Race:—After Koko and Chippy Norton had given trouble the latter got away last, Gun Metal taking the lead from Florrie, Koko and Comeback. At the bend Comeback came outside followed by encourage and gave chase to Gun Metal but the stayed out a strong run by the former by half a length, length and a quarter next. Time—1min. 6 1-5secs.

THE DESERT HANDICAP. Handicap for Arabs 14 hands and under.—Distance—1 mile.

Mr Khalil Doorees's Amood 8st 11lb.....Mujeed 2
Mr Ali bin Talib's Bookman 8st 7lbs.....C R Mahomed 3.
Mr Hajee Alli Shabag's Company 7st, 4lbs. carried 7st 5lbs Yusuff 2.
Mr D Runchordass's Ashroff 9st 11lb..... Manley 1
Mr Tulsidas Tejpal's Antica 8st 4lbs.....Heroe 2 4

Also ran: Commander 8st 12lbs. Vasco 8st 11lbs, Mudlool 8st 9lbs, Hazza 8st 6lbs, False Start 7st, 3lbs, Osborne 7st 5lbs, and Fritz 7st 11lb.

Betting:—2 to 1 against False Start, 4 to 1 Lookman, 6 to 1 Amood and Company, 8 to 1 Vasco, Antica and Mudlool, tens to twenties the rest.

The Race.—Osborne assumed command from Ashroff and False Start till at the half mile the latter two passed the leader and Amood followed by Lakman and Company came at them at the bend. Down the straight Amood led and neither of the latter two making any impression on him passed the post a length and a half in front, half length next. Time—1min 56 3/5 secs.

THE PADDOCK PLATE.—Handicap for [illegible] which have nor won flat race value Rs. 1,000 [illegible] since 31st March 196—Distance about 5 furlongs.

Thakar Sripal Singh's Rustile 9st. 5lbs....Hyatt. 1
H. H. Kour Saheb of Patiala's Mozart 9st. 12lbs. Southall 2
Mr. P. B. Avasia's Dormant 8st. 10lbs.....Firth 3
Mr. Jiji's Prince Lyon 9st. 7lbs.....Melson 4

Also ran:—Lady Metal 9st. 11lbs. Abruna 9st 5lbs, Lady Lomond 8st. 11lb.

Betting:—6 to 4 against Rustile, 3 to 1 Prince Lyon, 4 to 1 Mozart, 6 to 1 Lady Metal and Abruna, tens the rest.

The Race:—Abruna got a slight lead from Rustile and Lady Metal with Prince Lyon last. Within half a furlong Rustile was in front and at the bend Mozart and Dormant came up to the triod. Mozart went away after Rustile but she was hard held and won without being extended by three lengths, a length next. Time:—1 min. 6 secs.

HUMOUR IN THE ARMY.

AN INTERESTING LECTURE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 23.

An interesting lecture was given before the United Service Institution this evening by Colonel H. V. Cox, who devoted himself to showing, from the history of a number of campaigns, how strong is the humour element in an army and insufficient is strategy which does not take this into account.

A discussion followed, in which General Scallon pointed out the extraordinary results which personal influence of those in command can effect.

Major McMunn discussed improvements in the feeding and watering of the fighting line and their important bearing upon the mobility of troops, and General Duff summed up the lecture and quoted Ranjeet Singh's advice regarding the possibility of husbanding the energies of an army up to the point where it becomes necessary to call upon it in action.

CHILDREN'S FANCY DRESS DANCE.

Entertainment at Viceregal Lodge.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 23.

About a hundred children of Simla were entertained by Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Countess Minto at a Fancy Dress Dance at Viceregal Lodge this afternoon, the scene being a very pretty one.

Captain W. B. Roberts, The 101st Grenadiers, to officiate as Aide-de-Camp to the General Officer Commanding, Southern Army, *vice* Captain T. D. Jackson, D.S.O., on leave. Dated 29th August.

BY THE WAY.

WINDS IN A HURRY.

During the recent heavy gales at Home, which did so much damage at southern seaside resorts, wind velocities of nearly sixty miles an hour were registered in some exposed places. According to the scale of wind force accepted by the Meteorological Office this would mean a pressure of 10·8lb. per square foot, and be designated a "whole gale." It is rarely that the wind acquires a greater velocity than sixty miles an hour in our part of the globe, and before a "hurricane" would be officially recognised as happening the wind would have to record a pressure per square foot of 18lb. and a speed of of over seventy-seven miles an hour. Wind velocities increase with height, and from the top of the Eiffel Tower hourly velocities of ninety-five, 100, and 105 miles have been registered. Cyclones are content to move between eighty and 100 miles an hour, but their rotary motion makes them destructive out of all proportion to their speed.

CLUB EXCHANGES.

This is the season when most of the West End clubs are closed for their annual cleaning and decoration. The dispossessed members accordingly have to find temporary accommodation at such other clubs as happen to be keeping their doors open until their own cleaning operations are due. The Athenæum, as on previous occasions, is offering hospitality now to the Senior United Service; the Carlton is being received at the Junior Carlton, just opposite; the members of the Reform have gone to Trafalgar square, where they are being housed by the Union; the Marlborough has migrated to the Turf, in Piccadilly; the Devonshire is with the New University; the New Oxford and Cambridge is sharing quarters with the Isthmian, and the Windham is entertaining Boodles. At the Travellers', in Piccadilly, both Brooks's and the Guards' have found a resting-place until their own premises are reopened.

SIR JOHN HARE ON THE AMERICAN STAGE.

Sir John Hare, in the concluding chapter of his "Reminiscences and Reflections" which appears in the September "Strand," gives his impressions of the stage in America. He regards the chief American theatres as models of artistic design, convenience, and good taste, erected on important and dignified sites. The arrangements for the comfort of the actors are almost ideal. Their stages are heated by hot-water coils, which are a boon to both actors and audience, enabling the former to pursue their duties in comfort and under healthy conditions, and protecting the audience from those biting blasts which are felt in many Eng-stage is raised. Indeed everything connected with theatrical art in the United States, Sir John says, points to a keen interest in it, and promises unlimited development in the future.

THE "STAR" CRAZE.

The American stage, Sir John goes on to remark suffers, like ours, from lack of concentration and cohesion, and the actors lish theatres directly the curtain separating the audience from want of proper training:—"They also suffer from the pernicious system of every promising young actor being converted into a 'star'—making a man a general before he knows his goose-step. But there is a mass of ability on the American stage, if sometimes in an immature form. Their actresses as a whole, if not always individually surpass our own in style, distinction, temperament, and ability. They have many excellent character-actors and not a few 'jeunes premiers' with engaging personalities and winning methods." Jefferson, in Sir John's opinion, was the finest comedian in the English-speaking language, if not indeed in the whole world.

OLD LONDON NAMES.

Houndsditch, the proposed rechristening of which is still being keenly debated, is a survival of a great number of old-time London street-names at least as objectionable. It had formidable rivals in Cracksbrain-court, a passage in Rosemary-lane, Whitechapel; in Deadman's-place which was near Dirty-lane, in Southwark; and in Cutthroat-lane which was "Ratcliff way." Then there was Bandy-leg alley, close to the Fleet Ditch; Rotherhithe had its Cuckold's-court; of Frying Pan-alleys there were at one time seventeen; Hangman's Gains was near the Tower; Smock-alley rubbed shoulders with Hockley-in-the-Hole; and Stinking-lane was a malodorous neighbour of Newgate Market. Among other curious old-world names, some of which may possibly still survive, were Gossips'-row; Gutter-lane, Farthing-alley (three of them); Breakneck-alley, court, and stairs; and Artichoke, a name which occurred eleven times in Old London.

A CHURCH WITH A CHEQUERED CAREER.

St. Mary's, Soho, the vicarage of which is vacated by the promotion of Mr. Wilton to the rectory of Stepney, has had a most remarkable history. It was originally founded through the influence of Dr. Compton, Bishop of London, for the Greek Archbishop of Samos and his flock, who had been driven from their island by the Turks during the reign of Charles II. This is commemorated by a large Greek cross in the rose-window. Since then this fickle edifice has been successively a meeting-house for Huguenots and Baptists, and was finally being turned into a music-hall when captured by the Established Church. Mr. J. O. Chambers, the late High Church ritualistic, was formerly vicar of St. Mary's, Soho, and had among his congregation Mr. Gladstone.

LORD ROBERTS NOT THE ATTRACTION.

The grand review of 10,000 members of the Boys' Brigade in Glasgow recalls an amusing story of a similar event which took place in the same city a few years ago. Lord Roberts had promised to inspect the brigade battalions, but at the last moment was prevented by illness. A local officer was secured to fill his place, and in selling tickets for the inspection it was thought only fair to let purchasers know that the distinguished Field-Marshal would not be present. One small Brigade boy came up and asked for two tickets for his father and mother. The clerk said, "Do your father and mother know that Lord Roberts is not to be present?" To which the boy replied, with a look of self-confidence, "It's no Lord Roberts they're comin' to see; it's me."

THE SPUR.

Because of your strong faith, I kept the track
Whose sharp-set stones my strength had well-nigh spent.
I could not meet your eyes if I turned back:
So on I went.
Because you would not yield belief in me,
The threatening crags that rose, my way to bar,
Unconquered inch by crumbling inch—to see
The goal afar.
And though I struggle toward it through hard years,
Or flinch, or falter blindly, yet within,
"You can!" unwavering my spirit hears:
And I shall win.

—Aldis Dunbar, in the "Century Magazine."

THE LADIES' CORNER

BRAIDED COATS WITH PLAIN BASQUES.

Caracul is responsible for some of the smartest long Directoire coats of the coming season, always provided it is carried out in the soft, silky make which has been referred to above. An example which illustrates the most effective of the new models was square and double-breasted over the bust, with the basque cut away at the sides, and the sleeves made long to the wrists, while the high upstanding collar, which provided the finishing touch, was so designed that it did not meet in front where the coat was open, and made imperative the addition of a dainty jabot of lace or net. Caracul always lends itself generously to braiding of all descriptions, and some of the new models which are well worthy of mention have braided seams as well as braided pocket flaps introduced on the basques, the latter hanging flat and plain at the back without opening of any kind.

NEW STYLES IN CHINCHILLA AND SABLE.

The practical coat, however, is that which buttons up in front, meeting at the throat, and made without open collars and revers. Grunwaldt has a handsome model fashioned on these lines, which is single breasted, and fastened down the middle, while the coat falls well below the hips half way to the knees. The ruffle, so high in favour during the summer, has, besides, had a certain effect upon the winter schemes, and, as a result of its appearance, some of the furriers are evolving thick-gathered "ruffs" of the softest furs, such as sable and chinchilla, which are divided in the centre by a rope of ribbon finished with a soft satin knot or bow on one side, very much after the style of the net and tulle ruffles which enjoyed such a frenzied popularity during the earlier part of the year. These fur ruffles are both pretty and becoming, but most women will delay adopting them until the cold weather has fully declared itself as the mere fact that they fit so closely and snugly round the throat makes it obvious that they would be oppressively warm for "medium" days, and especially for energetic walkers.

FASHIONS IN PETTICOATS.

Satin is the chief material of which the underskirt is made, in cases where the long sinuous Directoire skirt will be adopted, and some of the lingeres are evolving exquisite examples in light and neutral tints, and are using the softest make possible in this connection. No better model has been found than the admirable one which was adopted with such success during the summer, and which consists of the long accordion flounce which starts well above the knees, and is finished with a tiny ruche at the edge to hide the hem. Plaid petticoats will, besides, be adopted to a great extent where walking costumes are in question, and look very neat and workmanlike when designed in colours which ally themselves harmoniously to the main scheme of the gown, or which form a sharp and effective contrast. The art of holding up a Directoire skirt is a very difficult one to acquire and the jupe in question should never be chosen for ordinary walking purposes, even the business of getting in and out of the carriage requires careful manipulation to achieve a graceful effect. Short skirts will be worn a great deal where the morning costume is concerned, and the pleated jupe has by no means had its day, but will appear on a number of the new and workmanlike models. As a matter of fact, where the plainer and less elaborate toilettes of the coming autumn and winter are concerned, there is every reason to anticipate a return to sensible and entirely practical styles in somewhat startling contrast to the prospective luxury and elaboration which will distinguish our evening and afternoon toilettes. The former will be embroidered and trimmed in as costly a manner as was the case during May and June.

A PIT EXPLOSION.

THE first sign that something was wrong in the pit came in the form of a mighty rush of air which seemed like a solid living thing bent on devastation. It shrieked its way through the long tunnel and felled me as though it had been a sledge-hammer. As I lay, half stunned, and choking in the coal-dust, I realised that there had been an explosion. There were three men near me, and each of us had carried a lamp, but no light survived the overpowering wind. Following closely on the heels of the blast of air come a dull reverberating roar that made the floor of the tunnel throb in sympathy. We were in a long cul-de-sac consequently the air pressure was enormous, and in that pent-up tunnel the sound of the explosion could be felt rather than heard. The rumbling increased to a crash which created agony in the ears. My senses became hopelessly confused, until the din began to die away, and I shuddered as I heard great blocks of coal smashing down from the low roof, and trapping us in. Fragments fell amongst us as we lay huddled on the ground; but the chief fall was between us and the shaft, which was three-quarters of a mile away. Overhead, between us and the sky, was half a mile of solid stone and earth.

While I stared with unseeing eyes at the horrible darkness, wondering how long a man lives without food and water, providing the fire-damp does not settle his account, I heard a slight noise near me. I called out, and found it was one of my companions crawling about, looking for his lamp. We found the others stunned by the shock, but otherwise uninjured. We decided to take the risk of lighting a lamp. Never shall I forget the awful picture of havoc that was disclosed by the flickering flame. Great boulders were wedged down in the narrow passage, so that our tomb was barely twenty yards long. We explored the tumble down cage eagerly, hardly knowing what we sought and then, by common consent, sat round the light despair eating its way into our hearts. There was nothing to do but wait until death released us. Soon the heart-breaking sobs of one of the men broke the silence. I got up, and paced the little gallery feverishly; paced it until I sank down and slept exhausted.

When I awoke there was nothing but the excruciating monotony of pacing up and down, and waiting, waiting, for the end. There was a little food and cold tea, which we shared, though we knew it only prolonged our terrible vigil.

Because it was something to do I kept my watch going. At the end of three days the last lamp flickered. While we watched the dying flame it had a revolting fascination for it was painfully significant. When the light was gone we lost count of time.

Long afterwards, when I had sunk into a semi-stupor, I sat up with a violent start. Was I dreaming, or had I heard a distant sound of trapping? I yelled to the others, and we strained our ears. Suddenly a wild shout burst from our parched throats. From somewhere, through the side of the tunnel, came the faint sound of rapid blows. We beat on the wall frantically as a signal. The tapping grew louder. We knew it must be many men at work to create that sweet noise. It must be a rescue-party, eating its way from another tunnel some distance from ours. Of the last few hours of waiting I have but a vague recollection. I think we went mad with joy—a joy that nearly killed—as we were at last tenderly borne to the surface and the glorious sunshine.

MEN AND MATTERS.

THE MOTOR IN SIAM.

The motor nuisance seems to have penetrated even to far off Siam, and King Chulalongkorn (who, by the way, is shortly to celebrate the forty-first year of his reign) has caught the motoring fever very badly. He is so enthusiastic that his subjects are getting anxious lest one day he should meet with a serious accident, and some time ago his ministers presented him with a petition setting forth the dangers of motoring, and begging him either to abandon automobilism altogether, or else to give an undertaking to drive more cautiously. The petition ended by reminding the King that: "There is always at your disposal the Royal sedan chair, and in urgent cases carriages with horses." But King Chulalongkorn has not yet seen fit to give up his favourite pastime, and he has engaged a young native chauffeur whose skill and daring have struck wonder into the hearts of the easy-going Siamese.

THE KAISER'S PRESENT.

There is an amusing story concerning a birthday present which the Kaiser once made to King Chulalongkorn. The latter monarch visited Wilhelmshohe as the Emperor William's guest, and while there showed great admiration for a pretty and valuable pair of dachshunds which accompanied his Imperial host almost everywhere. Later on, King Chulalongkorn went to Homburg to take the cure, and the Kaiser, hearing that his late royal guest would shortly celebrate his birthday, sent a trusted messenger with fourteen of the most valuable dachshunds to be found in all Germany, and a courtly note expressing the hope that King Chulalongkorn would choose two of the dogs which pleased him best. The King of Siam was so overcome at this manifestation of Imperial kindness that instead of making a choice, he decided to keep the whole fourteen. The Kaiser when he heard what had happened affected to be highly amused, but it is probable that next time he gives King Chulalongkorn a birthday present he will not send more than he intends his dusky majesty to receive.

A GRAND OLD MAN OF WALES.

Sir William Thomas Lewis, the Grand Old Man of the South Wales Coal Belt, has just announced his resignation as General Manager of the Bute Docks and Cardiff Railway in very characteristic fashion. He took his family abroad for a holiday, and then inserted a casual advertisement in the Cardiff daily papers—a "Help Wanted" sort of an advertisement—requesting the services of a new general manager. For many years Sir William—who is invariably referred to outside of his own hearing as "Sir W. T."—has been the most prominent, not to say the most dominant, figure among the great captains of industry in the steam coal country, and, as virtual controller of all the vast interests of the Marquis of Bute in that part of the world, as well as being a director, if not managing director, of some of the greatest commercial concerns in that region, he was and is a tremendous power in the land.

A STRONG PERSONALITY.

Wholly self-made, Sir William is a man of enormous executive ability, untiring attention to detail, the most strenuous energy and indomitable will. He wears his white hair long like a poet, and he walks erect with a suggestion of having his chin in the air; but he is no star-gazer. The stern, bearded jaw, the rugged features, the keen, fearless eye are those of a man of affairs, a strong man and a leader of strong men. As chairman and organiser of the South Wales and Monmouthshire Coalowners' Association, Sir William directed the tactics of the employers in the great five months' strike of 1873, which resulted in the adoption of the sliding scale. Twenty-three years later he again generalled the owners in the still greater strike—the most bitterly fought of any in South Wales.

A BITTER CRISIS.

During the bitterest crisis of the war "Sir W. T." used to walk to and fro among the crowds of strikers in the streets of Aberdare, apparently wholly careless of their threats and curses, and wholly unguarded. It was not until he received repeated warnings from the Bute Dock special police whom he had drafted to Aberdare, that he eventually withdrew Lady Lewis and his family from their home, The Mardy. Though in business Sir William is as inexorable as fate, he is at heart essentially charitable. Tons of victuals went out of the back door of The Mardy every month of the great strike, carried by women and children who had come to beseech its mistress to help to end the strike, and bring comfort to their families.

A THEATRE BUDGET.

Now that the theatres are beginning their season with so many new productions, this estimate given by Mr. Saymour Hicks in reference to expenses and profit, is interesting. An average Westend theatre when full is worth about £280 to the box-office Some houses are worth more, some less; but £250 is a fair average. If the play is a big success £280 is taken eight times a week, and a nodding acquaintance with arithmetic ascertains that the result is £2,240. Deduct from this amount £1,200 for expenses, and a net profit of £1,040 flows pleasantly into the coffers of the management. A run of two months at this rate will clear the cost of production and all subsequent receipts over £1,200 weekly will be clear profit. This is, of course, only a very rough example of a theatre budget, and there are several matters, such as weather, influenza, high politics, and other evils, which affect the finances of a theatre which it would be impossible to take into account here.

UPTON SINCLAIR AND "SOCIETY."

Mr. Upton Sinclair, author of "The Jungle," whose latest book, "The Money-changers," contains such a scathing indictment of the financial magnates of America, is once more being taken to task by the critics for writing about a phase of life with which they allege he cannot be familiar. How, ask the reviewers, can Mr. Sinclair profess to know what takes place in high Society when he himself began life under the most humble conditions? Lately, Mr. Sinclair has replied to his critics, and this is what he says: "I was myself brought up in Society, and spent all my early life in its atmosphere. I trust I may mention the fact simply as a fact. I am not at all proud of it, I think, and I try hard not even to be proud of my lack of pride. My father's father was a United States officer, and was prominent in Virginia Society. My mother's family was prominent in the affairs of a Southern city which makes considerable of a social splurge . . . . When I lived there I was too young to be invited about, but I was not too young to hear the conversations at the dinner-table, and to hear the accounts of the balls and the parties on the morning after. The atmosphere of pandemonium which I came thus to know filled me with revulsion." As if this were not sufficient, not long since Mr. Sinclair secured a position as a butler to a leading hostess in New York, when successfully concealing his identity, he took copious notes of what he saw, and obtained enough material to write a dozen volumes.

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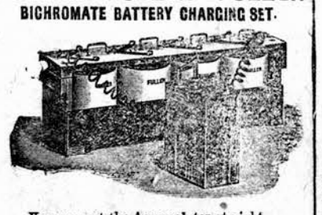

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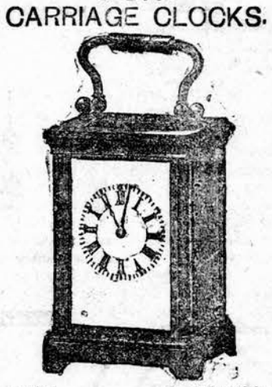

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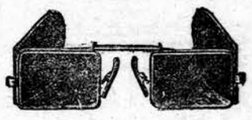

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Over and over again clever and capable people find themselves without a scrap of energy to do the work that is offered them, and this actually was the predicament of a skilled and experienced hospital nurse, who tells us she was so prostrated by nervous exhaustion and overwork, that had it not been for the abundant energy and nerve force she derived from Phosferine, she must have refused a most desirable appointment. Our correspondent states that whenever she feels her work getting 'too much' for her she braces up her system with a course of Phosferine; such an assurance from a trained hospital nurse is practical evidence of the unfailing efficacy of Phosferine in all nervous disorders. There is proof—absolute *proof*, from the Royal Families of Europe, proof from great doctors like Dr. Gordon Stables, M.D., C.M., from famous singers like Caruso, athletes so renowned as C. B. Fry and Apollo, proof final and conclusive that whatever nervous disorder they suffered from, Phosferine *cured* it, however exhausted the system was, Phosferine *recreated* and *increased* their energy and vitality,

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A Hospital Nurse writes:—"On several occasions I have derived great benefit from taking Phosferine. The last time after nursing a near relation through a long and trying illness, I was thoroughly exhausted and run down, and the slightest exertion made me painfully tired, but even one bottle of Phosferine worked wonders, the distressing symptoms disappeared, and I can now walk miles without experiencing any feeling of fatigue or weakness. In other respects I have found Phosferine an excellent tonic and restorative for overwrought nerves, and in any derangement of the nervous system it is a remedy that I can confidently rely upon to fulfil all that it claims to accomplish. Particularly for the long hours and careful attention that I must necessarily devote to my cases, the best preparation is a course of Phosferine, as in this way I obtain sufficient energy to carry out the most exacting work without feeling any ill effects."—April 29, 1908. (Name and address on request).

PHOSFERINE
The Greatest of all Tonics.
A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

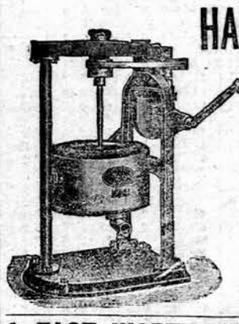
Nervous Debility	Neuralgia	Lassitude	Brain-Fag
Influenza	Premature Decay	Exhaustion	Rheumatism
Indigestion	Backache	Stomach Disorders	Headache
Sleeplessness	Mental Exhaustion	Faintness	Hysteria

and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

The Remedy of Kings
Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands
To the Royal Family
H.I.M. the Empress of Russia
H.M. the King of Greece
H.M. the Queen of Roumania
H.I.M. the Dowager Empress of Russia
H.I.M. the Emperor of China
And the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the world.
Proprietors: Ashton & Parsons, Ltd., La Belle Sauvage, Ludgate Hill, London, England.
Price in Great Britain, bottles, 1/1½, 2/9 and 4/6. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.
The 2/9 size contains nearly four times the 1/1½ size.

Wholesale Agents:—
Messrs. J. A. KIRKBRIDE & Co. 60, Tamarind Lane, BOMBAY.

HORLICK'S
MALTED MILK (In Powder) Forms
The Ideal Food for all ages.
Your Doctor has a high opinion of HORLICK'S. Ask him.
Take HORLICK'S from birth and live to a vigorous old age.
SUSTAINS—NOURISHES—BUILDS UP.
HORLICK'S feeds and sustains during fevers, and Medical experience ascribes a very large increase in the percentage of recoveries from Enteric and other fevers to the marvellous power of HORLICK'S in giving the necessary strength and stamina to enable the patient to recuperate and build up the strength so necessary to recovery.
NO COOKING—ADD WATER ONLY—READY IN AN INSTANT.
Sold in three sizes by all Stores, Bazaars, &c.
KEEPS IN ANY CLIMATE—ALWAYS SWEET AND PURE.
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.
HORLICK'S MALTED MILK CO., SLOUGH; BUCKS, ENGLAND.



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FOR SMALL SUGAR PLANTATIONS.
Send for Descriptive Catalogue of these, also of our Steam, Electric and Belt-driven Machines.
SCORES OF MACHINES IN USE.
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HUDDERSFIELD, ENGLAND.

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PAGE & SANDEMAN'S
Celebrated
INVALID'S PORT,
Gold Capsule, is
SECOND TO NONE.
Insist on having it.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
PAGE & SANDEMAN, LONDON, ENGLAND.

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(WOLVERHAMPTON), LTD.,
CULWELL WORKS, WOLVERHAMPTON, ENG.
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COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, SEPT. 22.] [BOMBAY, SEPT. 23.

FINANCIAL.

		Rates.	Plus.	Minus
¼ per cent.	Consols... ...	85 5/8		unchgd
do.	Rentes	96		unchgd
2¾ do.	Sterling Loan ...	89 13/16	3-16	
3½ do.	Govt. Securities....	63 7/16		unchgd
Bar Silver in London		24		1/8
do.	do. 2 months' hence	24 1-16		1/16
do.	in New York ...	53		3/8
Exchange on London at Paris...		25·11 1/2		1/2
do.	do. do. Berlin....	20·39 1/2		unchgd
do.	do. do. New York.	4·83 1/2		unchgd
Discount Bank of England Rate.		3 1/2		since 28th May
do	Short London Bills			
	3 months' sight.	1 7/16		unchgd
do.	Indian Bank Bills			
	6 months' sight...	2 1/4		unchgd
do.	3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	2 1/4		unchgd
do.	6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	3		unchgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...		5/8		unchgd
do.	7 day Market Loans...	1		unchgd

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1s. 3 13/16d. unchanged.
Bills on Calcutta ...Rs. 50,000 at 1/4
Bar Gold.—(per oz.) 77/10½ unchanged.
Closing Tone of Silver.—Steady at the decline.

COTTON.

Liverpool :—

Spots	... Quiet.
Futures	...Steady.
East Indian	... Quiet.
Manchester	... Quiet.
Total Sales	... 4,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export ...	300
Imports	... 14,000
Mid-Americans	5·28—03
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...	7 11/16 unchgd.

Future Delivery Prices :—

S.-O.	O.-N.	N.-D.	D.-J.	J.-F.
4·77	4·71	4·68	4·66	4·66
+02	+01	unchgd	unchgd	unchgd
F.-M.	Mar-Apl.	Apl-May.	May-June.	
4·67	4·68	4·69	4·70	
—01	—01	—01	—01	

New York :—

	21st	22nd
Receipts at U.S. Ports ...	42,000	73,000
Do. do. last year		50,000
Exports to Great Britain.	12,000	7,000
Do to Continent		31,000
Spot Cotton—9·20—10		Declined owing to unfavorable cables and to receipts running above expectations.
Futures—Month of Oct.	8·83—03	
Do. do. Dec.	8·85—05	

New Orleans :—

Spot Cotton—9 1/16—unchgd
Futures—Month of Oct. 8·69—unchgd
Do. do. Dec. 8·63+01
Closing Tone of Spot—Quiet.

WHEAT.

White Delhi per 492lbs. ex-ship—37 1/2 April-May—London—Sellers—Canal.
White Karachi.—41 Oct.-Nov.—London—Sellers—Canal.
Tone of Wheat.—Quiet.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—
Brown Cawnpore, 47 Sept.-Oct.—Hamburg—Sellers—Canal.
Tone of Rapeseed.—Quiet.

Linseed :—
Bombay, per 416lbs. ex-ship—47½—Sept.-Oct.—H. A. & D.—Buyers—Canal.
Tone of Linseed.—Quiet but Steady.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality), 6 1/8

Sugar :—
German granulated sugar, double bags, C. and F. India 12s. 4 1/2d.
Months of Shipment—October—December—Sellers.
Tone of Sugar—Quiet.

Rubber :—
Para Rubber, 4s. 1 1/2d. Buyers.

WOOL AUCTION.

The Liverpool wool auction opened to-day steady number of Bales offered 28,000.
Good attendance.
Prices show slight decline to 5 per cent.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.] [23RD SEPTEMBER, 1908.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
	Rs.		
1 Parcel Silver...	18	London	Hongkong
134 Boxes Rs ...	8,611,066	Bushire	Asst-Acct-Genl-in-charge, Reserve Treasury

FINANCIAL.

Exchange :—
The market is unchanged and quiet at 1s.3 15-16d. for both T.T. and demand and 1s. 4 3-32d. for credits (three months' sight), with no business passing of any significance. Far Eastern rates are as under.

We quote :—

T. T. on London ... Demand Draft ...	1s. 3 15-16d.
Credits—3 months' sight.. ...	1s. 4 3-32d.
Do 2 months' sight—France	168 1-2
Hongkong—30 days' sight...	131 3-4
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	151 1-2
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	174 1-2

Government Paper :—
The market remains unchanged and steady at 95-10 for cash and 95-9 for Settlement with no business reported. Calcutta is reported two annas less both ways.

We quote :—

Cash ... ... Rs.	95·10
1st Settlement ... ... "	95·9

Bullion :—
Bar Silver in London has declined 1-8d. Ready and 1-16d. forward (two months), the prices prevailing being 24 and 24 1-16, respectively, with a steady tone prevailing. New York has also declined by 3-8 cent. to 52. The local market opened weak at 61·9 ex-duty for October settlement and declined at the close to 61-8, with a sympathetic decline for ready and November settlement, only a very small amount of business being reported. Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	4	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	2	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	1	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	4	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	0	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	61	9	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	61	8	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	61	4	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—

Our market continues quiet and there is nothing doing amongst shippers and local speculators. Up country merchants are also quiet; mills continue buying nice lots of ready cotton at cheap rates. Prices are as under :—

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	235	March-09
Good M. G. Broach ...	216 1-2	"
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti ...	210	Jan-09
Fine M. G. Damangamm-Pulgaon ...	204	"
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola ...	196	"
Fine M. G. Amraoti...	176	"
Fine M. G. Muttia	186	"
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	192	"
Fine M. G. Khandeish	198	"
Fine M. G. Bengals	178	"
F. G. H. G. Bengals	168	"

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone	Quiet.
Estimated Sales	5,000 bales.
Total Imports	1,000 "

Future Delivery Prices :—

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan
4·77	4·71	4·68	4·66

unchanged.

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-March	Mar Apl.	Apl.-May.	May.-June.
4·66	4·67	4·68	4·69	4·70

unchanged.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—

Ready	Rs.	8	3 6
Apl.-May	Rs.	7	12 0 R. D.

Tone—Quiet.

Rapeseed :—

Brown Cawnpore	Rs.	8	3 0 R. T.
Yellow Gujerat	"	9	3 0 "
Yellow Cawnpore	"	9	1 0 "

Tone—Unchanged.

Poppyseed :—

Ready	Rs.	9	12 0
Apl.-May.	"	9	5 0 R. D

Tone—Quieter.

Castorseed :—

Rs. 31 5 0

Tone—Quiet.

Cottonseed :—

Rs. 74 9 0

Tone—Quiet but Steady.

Wheat :—

White Pussi 85 p.c. ...Rs. 5 10 0 April-May R. D.
White Delhi, ... " 5 5 0 " "
Tone.—Quiet but Steady.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—

Bombay	1,460
India	62 1-2
Indian Specie Bank	52

Mills :—

David	378 3 4
Kohinoor	760
Manockji Petit	3,260
Currimbhai	935

Miscellaneous :—

Alcock Ashdown & Co. ...	309
Bombay Steam Nav. Ordinary	370
Cotaba Land and Mill... ...	1,080 X.D.
Treacher & Co	610

Railways :—

Ahmedabad-Prantej	582 1-2
Amritsar-Patti	115
Tapti-Valley	440

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p. m. yesterday :—

Cotton	... 327	bales.
Wheat	... 1,199	cwts.
Linseed	... 1,240	"
Rapeseed	... 710	"
Gingellyseed ...	... 646	"
Poppyseed	... 565	"
Groundnuts	... 31	"
Castorseed	... 3,322	"
Rice	... 1,431	"
Myrabollams	... 3,423	"
Cottonseed... ...	... 1,120	"
Mowrasced... ...	... 3,480	"
Gram	... 125	"
Jowar	... 463	"
Maize	... 185	"

INDIAN GOLD MINE SHARES.
London Quotations.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, SEPT. 23.

The following are the Indian Gold Mines quotations received by special cablegram, dated London, 23rd September :—

Mines.	Share.	Paidup	Buyers.	Sellers.
Anantapur Gold...	£1	0s.	£0 16 9	£0 18 3
Balaghat (Ord) ...	£0	7s. 6d.	£0 5 0	£0 6 0
Balaghat (Pref) ...	£10	...	£0 15 6	£0 17 0
Champion Reefs...	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d.	£0 6 9	£0 7 9
Hosur Gold	£1	15s. 4d.	£0 0 6	£0 1 0
Dec. G. F. Dev ...	£1	5s. 9d.	£0 0 1½	£0 0 4½
Dhar. Gold Mines.	£1	£1	£0 5 0	£0 6 9
Dharwar Reefs ...	£1	£1	£0 2 0	£0 2 6
G. F. Mysore	£1	£1	£0 0 3	£0 0 9
Glenrock, Ind....	10s.	9s. 9d.	£0 0 3	£0 0 6
G. F. Dharwar ...	£1	£1	£0 5 6	£0 7 0
Hutti	£1	£1	£1 1 3	£1 3 9
Hyderabad Deo ...	£3	£3	£2 1 3	£2 6 3
Ind. Mines Syn ...	4s.	3s.	£0 0 1½	£0 0 4½
Kempinkti New...	5s.	5s.	£0 0 3	£0 0 9
Mysore Gold	10s.	10s.	£4 16 3	£5 1 3
Mysore Reef Ord.	£1	£1	£0 0 6	£0 1 0
Mysore West	£1	15s.	£0 0 9	£0 1 3
Mysore Wynaad...	£1	10s.	£0 0 9	£0 1 3
Nundydroog	10s.	10s.	£1 3 9	£1 6 3
Ooregum (Ord) ...	10s.	10s.	£0 12 2	£0 13 9
Ooregum (Pref) ...	10s.	10s.	£1 0 0	£1 1 3
Burma Ruby Ms...	£1	12s.	£0 9 6	£0 10 6
Sangli Mines Ld...	£1	1s.	£0 1 6	£0 2 6
N. Mysore Mang...	£1	15s.	£1 2 9	£1 5 3

RAILWAY RETURNS.

GODHRA-RUTLAM-NAGDA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 5th Sept. on 41·14 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated).	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	5,000	6,000	...	11,000
Or per mile of Railway	35	43	.....	78
For previous 9 weeks of half-year	45,356	1,03,876	142	1,49,374
Total for 10 weeks ...	45,356	1,09,876	142	1,60,374
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding Week of previous year a	6,074	16,692	Nil	16,835
Per mile of Ry. do. ...	43	76	...	119
Total to corresp date do.	62,597	2,29,746	1,591	2,93,434

Decrease for the week..... Rs. 5,835
Do. to date ..... Rs. 1,31,060

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," writes Lady Constance Howard, Countess of Westmeath says :—"It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial Luxury for the Toilet, Bath and Nursery and leaves the Skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition. Delicately Perfumed. Chemists, Grocers etc. sell it.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Amount	Paid-up	Last Half-yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	14 p. c.	1,460
Bank of India	100	50	5 "	62½
Bank of Bengal	500	500	2 "	1,500
Bank of Madras	500	500	10 "	1,120
Commercial Bank of India	P. 100 O. 50	100 50	6 " 1½ "	63½ 18
Specie Bank	100	50	6 "	52
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.....	100	100	14 "	252
Punjab National Bk.	100	30 p.c.	9 "	120
EXCHANGE BANKS.				
Chartered Bank.....	£20	£20	14 "	£53½
Mercantile	£25	£12½	6 "	£17½
Hongkong and Shanghai Bking Cor...	£25	£25	£1-15s.	xd £75½ old issue new issue
National Bk of India	£25	£12½	13 p. c.	540

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	500	15	505
Alliance	1,000	1,000	yr. 32½	162
Assur Veerjee	500	500	50	400
Bevar Manufacturing	200	200	20 xd	190
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	500	500	yr. 50	650
Bombay Dyeing and Manufa turing Co	250	250	12½	615
Bombay United.....	250	250	20	500
Century	500	500	50	375
Central India.....	500	500	85	1,720
China	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Chhoi Silk	500	500	20	575
Colaba Land & Mill.	700	700	50 xd	1,080
Coronation Mills ...	500	500	60	800
Connaught	500	300	25	230
Coorla	1,000	1,000	40	750
Crescent	100	100	5	100
Crown	500	500	qr. 60	1,200
Currimbhoy	1,000	1,000	50	980
David	250	250	20	378½
Emperor Edward ...	500	500	70	610
Empress	500	500	25	200
Framji Petit	1,000	1,000	75	1,500
Gold Mohur	500	500	70	275
Hindustan	1,000	1,000	70	515
Howard & Bulloughs	500	500	25	470
Hyderabad	1,000	1,000	60	1,200
Imperial Cotton	500	500	15	150½
Indian Manufg	1,000	1,000	35	640
Indo-China Manufg.	1,000	1,000	divid75	1,150
James Greaves	500	500	25	300
Jamshed Manufg ...	250	250	10	160
Jewraj Baloo	1,000	1,000	divid35	390
Jubilee Mills	1,000	1,000	20	410
Khandesh	1,000	610	75	990
Khatao Mackunji ...	1,000	1,000	yr. 45	775
Kohinoor.....	500	500	55	780
Leopold	100	100	3	52
Luxmidas.....	1,000	1,000	40	400
Lakshmi Cotton.....	1,000	1,000	80	1,450
Madras United	1,000	1,000	125	3,150
Manockji Petit	1,000	1,000	150	3,260
Morarji Goculdas ...	1,000	1,000	175	3,100
Mysore Spinning ...	250	250	...	53
Mysore Spinning ...	50	50	...	10
New Great Eastern...	200	200	Nil.	205
New City of Bombay	500	500	70 xd	980
Phoenix	100	100	5	100
Presidency	1,000	1,000	20	620
Queen	1,000	1,000	20	900
Rehman	500	500	p.c. 8	500
Ripon	1,000	1,000	divid50	830
Sassoon Cotton	1,000	1,000	p.c. 10	955
Sassoon Silk	500	500	40	585
Sholapur	1,000	1,000	200 xd	1,525
S. Mahratta	250	250	20	215
Standard Mills	500	500	50 xd	1,210
Sun	250	250	25	170
Swadeshi	500	500	45	1,335
Textile.....	500	500	30 xd	1,165
Union (V. Gopalji)...	1,000	1,000	500	250
Western India.....	1,000	1,000	2	520

PRESS COMPANIES.

			Yearly.	
Akbar	750	750	125	3,200
Albert (Kurrachee)	1,100	1,100	45	650
Bombay Cotton	125	125	15	105
Breul's Cawnpore ...	200	200	20	200
Broach City	200	200	14	225
Fort.....	475	475	22½	270
French.....	500	500	35 xd	510
Godavery Valley ...	1,000	1,000	100	1,300
Harvey and Sabhapatty	500	500	50	540
Hindustan P & M ...	250	250	15	115
Hingolee	100	100	6	110
Indian Cotton	125	125	11½	136½
Khangaum	400	400	25	300
Mahmudpura Gin ...	125	125	7½	100
Mahuva	200	200	Nil.	150
Mercantile	125	125	Nil.	57
Manmar Manufg ...	250	250	25	275
New East Indian ...	1,000	1,000	75	1,020
New Moufussil Co ...	400	400	50	655
New Berar	500	500	40	530
New Prince of Wales	500	500	30	500
Oomri	1,000	1,000	50	1,025
Purbhany	1,000	1,000	100	1,150
Sasoon	1,000	1,000	30	350
Sind and Punjab Co	500	500	140	4,400
Sind	1,000	1,000	35	480
Surat City	400	400	24	245
Volkart U. P. Co. Ld.....	200	200		
Wardhwan G. & P....	1,000	1,000	80	1,040
	150	50	12	125

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown and Co	100	100	xd	309
All India United Insurance, Co., Ld...	100	20		15
Back Bay Bath.....	50	50	6	40
Badham Pile	100	100	yr. 10	133
Bombay Burma Trading Corporation ...	2,500	2,500	330 xd	10,560
Bombay Burma New Issue.....	625	625	824 xd	2,650
Bombay Electric ...	P. £10	10	p. c. 6 xd	156
Supply and Tramways Co., Ld	O. £10	£10	Nil.	140
Bombay Ice Mfg.....	100	100	Nil.	28
Bombay Flour Mill...	500	500	40	917½
Bombay Land and Building	500	500	p. c. 5	500
Bombay Steam Navigation Company...	O. 250 P. 250	250 250	p. c. 6 p. c. 6	370 275
Central India Mining Co., Limited	100	100	yr. 50	xd 297½
Delhi Flour	200	200	16	152
Empire of India Life Assurance	500	50	yr p.c. 17	125
Indian Guarantee Suretyship	100	10	14	20
John Roberts and Co	100	100	divd 10	195
Kemp and Co	100	125	yr. 14	xd. 205
Kurrachee Landing..	250	25	12	150
Marcks and Co.....	100	100	10	151
Napier Hotel Co.....	100	100	Nil.	95
Oriental, Govt. Security Life A	100	50	p.c. 18½	190
The Oriental Mining Co., Limited	100	30	...	27
Phillips and Co	40	40	p.c. 12	54
Port Canning Co.....	1,000	1,000	yr. 27	457½
Shivrajpur	A. 10	10	p.c. 25	15
Syndicate	B. 10	10	Nil.	15
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Company.....	100	100	8	80
Soundy and Co	100	100	Nil.	nom 50
Tata Iron Steel Co., Limited.....	O. 75 D. 30 P. 150	£ 15 30 30	... ...	div. 12 50
Thacker and Co	100	100	p.c. 20	xd 275
Telephone Company.	25	25	yr. 1½	xd 34
Treacher and Co.....	500	500	yr. 40	610

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway	500	500	6	p. c.	582½
Amritsar Patty	100	100	5	"	115
Tapti Valley Railway Company	500	500	4	" xd	440
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway	100	100	5	" xd	104

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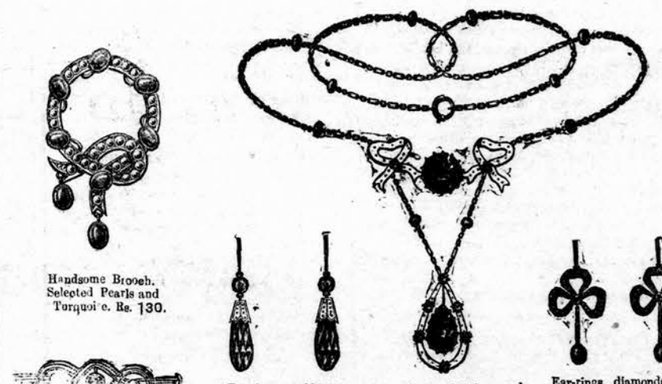

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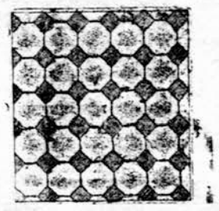

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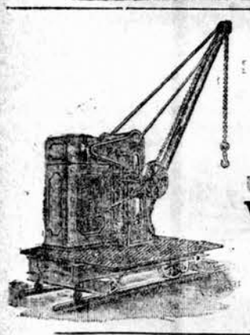

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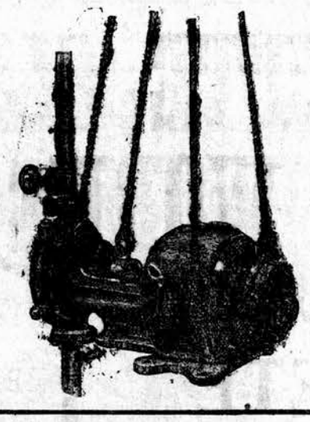

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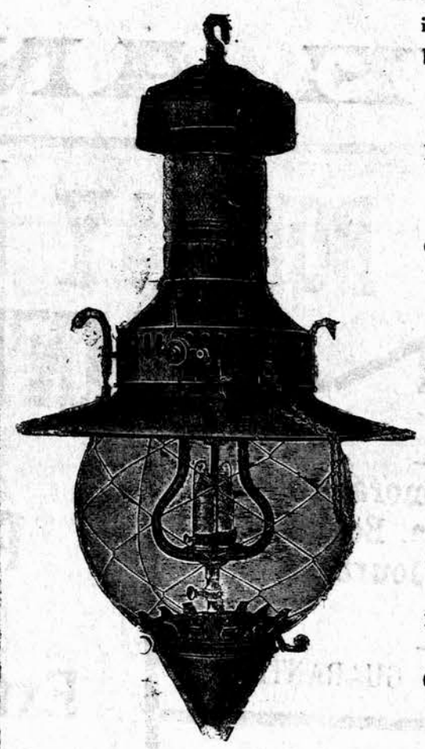

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Published by A. N. TAMPERSEE for the Proprietors," The Bombay Gazette," Limited, and Printed by E. D'MELLO, at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, at No. 2, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill E.C.; Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co., 2, Whitefriars Street, London, E. C.; Messrs. WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co., 66 Fenchurch Street London, E.C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co. Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs THACKER SPINK & Co.